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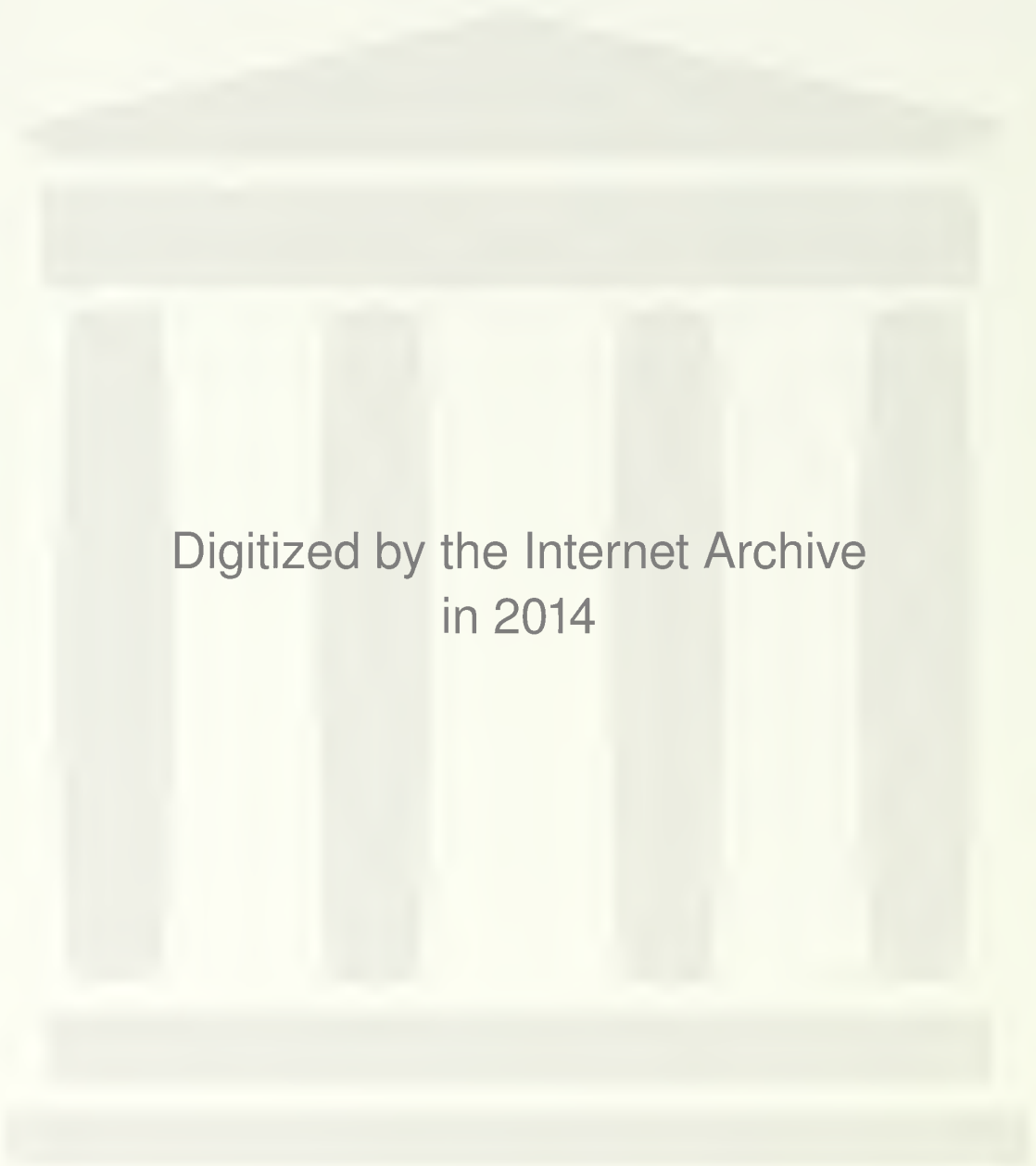
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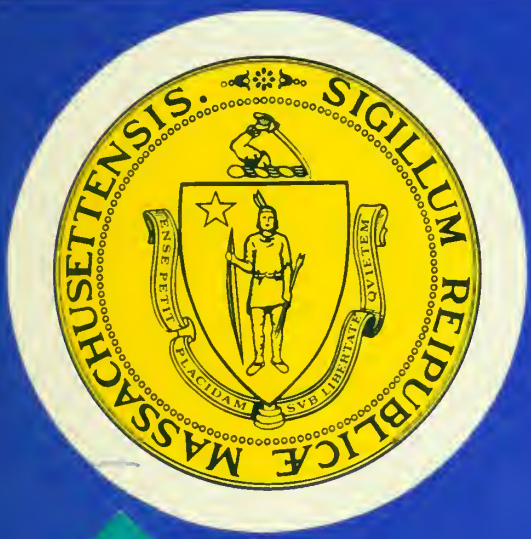
Lacks: 1965, 1969

MASS.
MA30.7:
1965-9

MASSACHUSETTS Facts Book



TRANSPORTATION
EMPLOYMENT
POPULATION
LIVEABILITY
EDUCATION
RESEARCH & UTILITIES
HOUSING & WAGES
LABOR & TAXES

MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND DEVELOPMENT
STATE OFFICE BUILDING, GOVERNMENT CENTER
100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON, MASS. 02202
PHONE: 727-3206

2M-8-65-940879

T. W. SCHULENBERG
COMMISSIONER

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Commerce and Development

150 Causeway Street, Boston 02114

523-6640

U OF MASS/AMHERST LIBRARY

Herein are a few basic facts about the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They are intended to indicate some general plant location features. Our files of detailed supplementary information and intimate community knowledge are readily available to explore confidentially any interest you may have in any type of business endeavor in the Commonwealth.

Please do not hesitate to call on us at any time this department may be of service.

T. W. Schulenberg
Commissioner

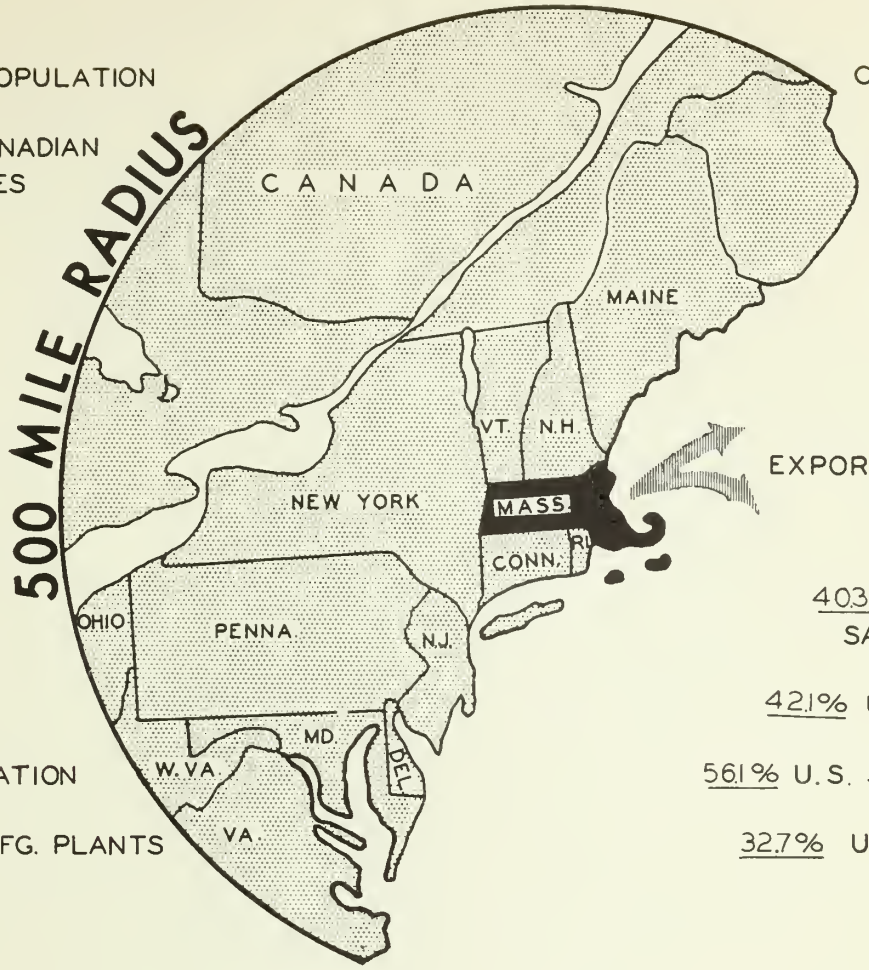
7/65

62.4% OF CANADIAN POPULATION

62.4% OF CANADIAN RETAIL SALES

63.5% OF CANADIAN FACTORIES

69.1% OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL WAGES AND SALARIES



40.3% U.S. INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES

42.1% U.S. INCOME TAXES

56.1% U.S. SAVINGS DEPOSITS

32.7% U.S. RETAIL SALES

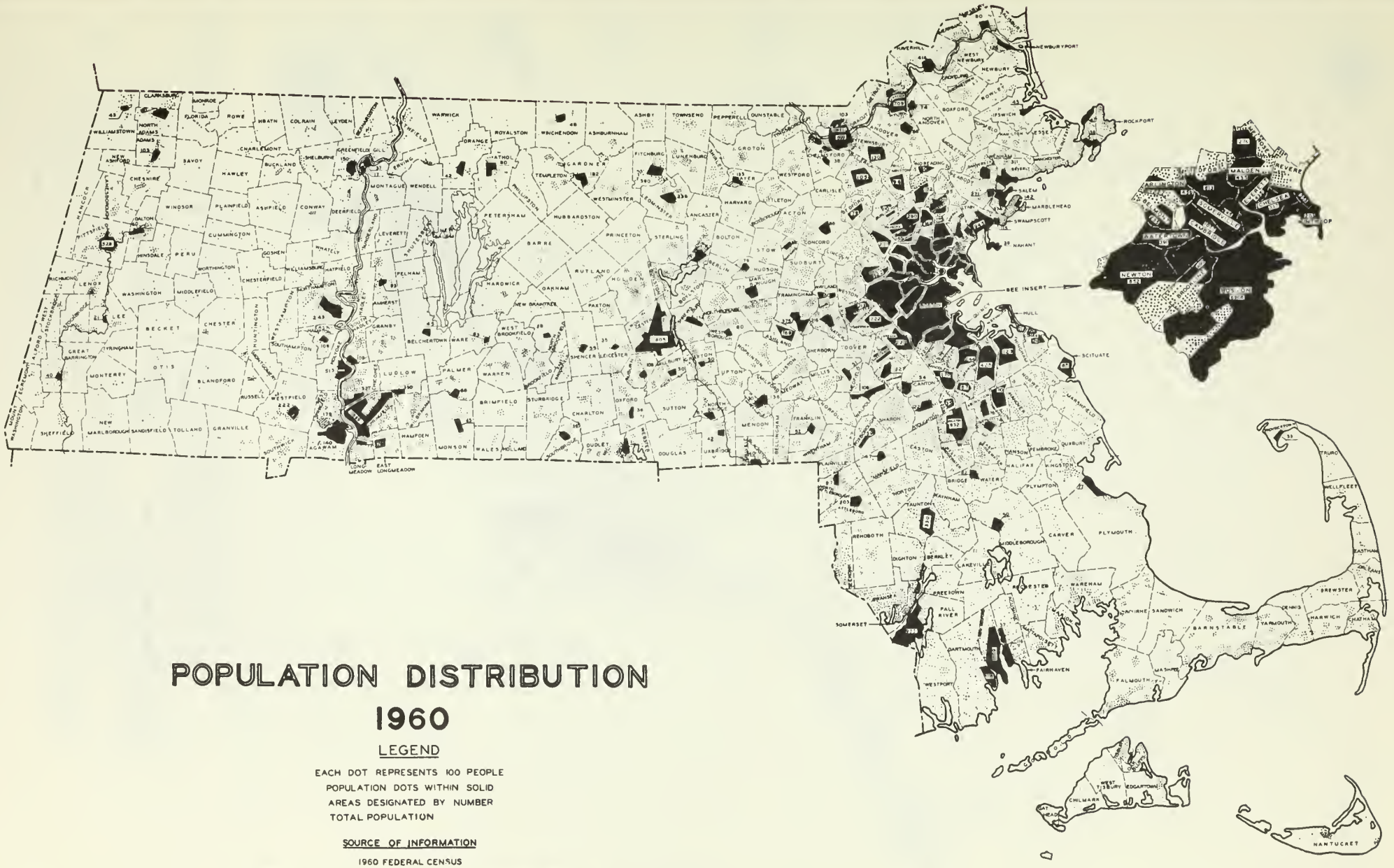
31.5% OF U.S. POPULATION

40.3% U.S. MFG. PLANTS

NUCLEUS OF THE NORTHEAST

OURCES OF PERCENTAGES: UNITED STATES FIGURES: POPULATION, 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF PULATION., MANUFACTURING PLANTS, U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1958., INCOME TAXES, U. S. EASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, 1958., SAVINGS DEPOSITS, ANNUAL REPORT, MPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT., RETAIL SALES, 1958 U. S. CENSUS BUSINESS, RETAIL TRADE.

NADIAN FIGURES - 1960 POPULATION AND 1959 RETAIL SALES (ESTIMATED), SALES MANAGEMENT, RVEY OF BUYING POWER, JULY 10, 1960., CANADIAN FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES, 6, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1960

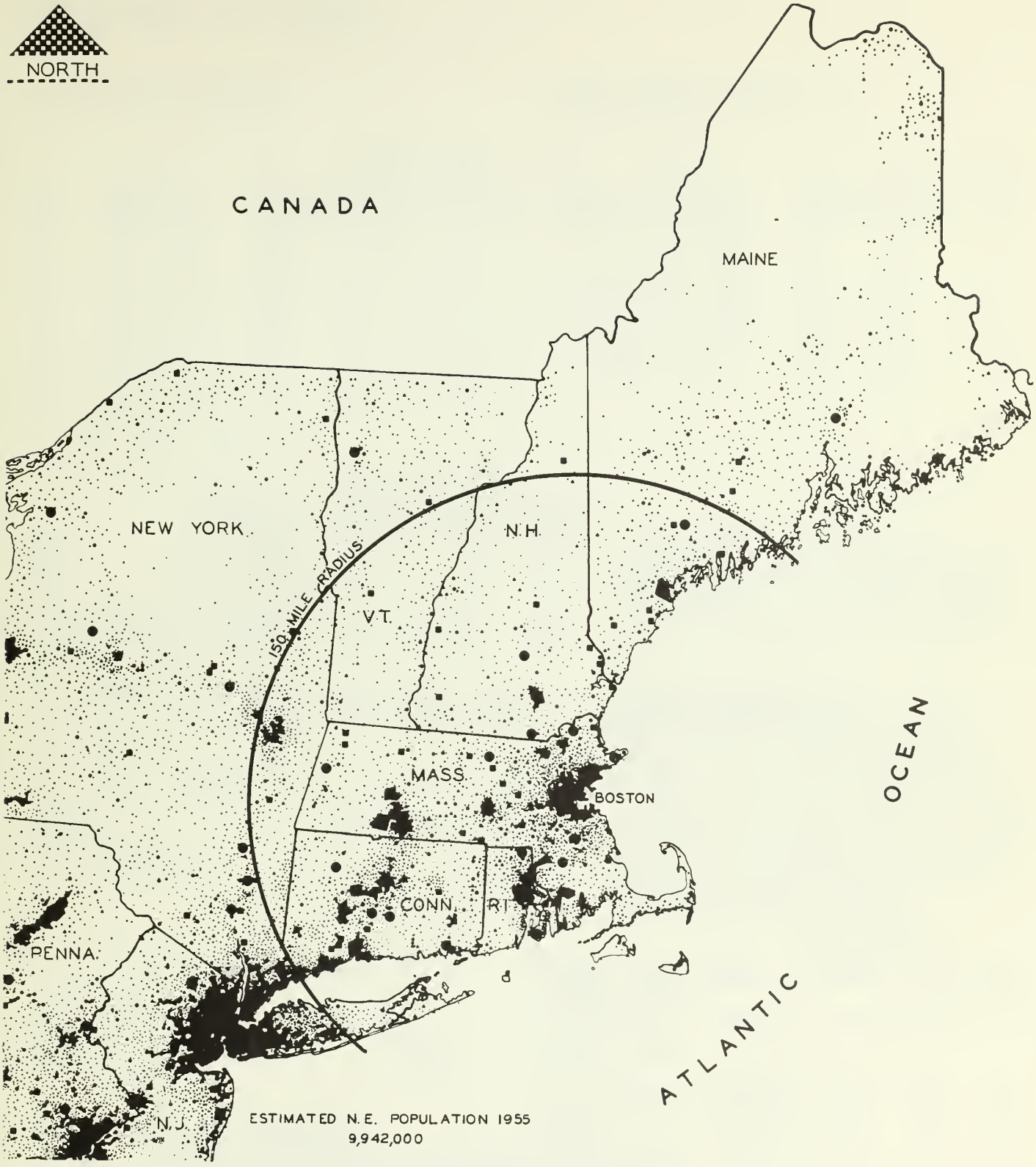
LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE
POPULATION DOTS WITHIN SOLID
AREAS DESIGNATED BY NUMBER
TOTAL POPULATION

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

10 0 10 20 30
SCALE IN MILES



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND

40 0 40 80
SCALE IN MILES

- URBANIZED AREAS
- ● PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
- ■ PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000
- • PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
- ▲ PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500
- · PLACES OF 500 TO 1,000

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950

POPULATION - U.S. CENSUS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Year	Number	Mass.	Ratio to 1930 N.E.	U.S.
1910	3,366,416	79.2%	80.2%	74.9%
1920	3,852,356	90.7	90.6	86.1
1930	4,249,614	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	4,316,721	101.6	103.3	107.3
1945	4,493,281	105.7	101.9*	108.3*
1950	4,690,514	110.4	114.1	122.8
1955	4,837,645	113.8	118.6*	134.0*
1960	5,149,834	121.2	128.7	145.6

AGE COMPOSITION, 1960

Age	Number	Percent of total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Under 5	548,457	10.7%	10.8%	11.3%
5 - 13	860,529	16.7	17.1	18.2
14 - 19	433,785	8.4	8.5	8.9
14-over	3,739,592	72.6	72.1	70.4
21-over	3,245,066	63.0	62.4	60.3
65-over	571,609	11.1	10.7	9.2
Median Age		32.1	31.6	29.5

RACIAL DATA, 1960

	Number	Percent of total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
White	5,023,144	97.5%	97.5%	88.6%
Negro	111,842	2.2	2.3	10.5
Other	13,592	.3	.2	.9
Foreign Stock	2,058,309	40.0	36.8	19.0
Foreign Born	576,452	11.2	10.1	5.4

Of the 2,058,309 persons of foreign stock 26.6% were Canadian, 15.1% Italian, 13.4% Irish, 9.4% United Kingdom and 6.7% Polish.

EDUCATION (Persons 25 years old & Over

Median No. of School yrs. completed	11.6	11.2	10.6
Completing less than 5 grades	6.0%	5.9%	8.4%
Completing High School or more	47.0%	44.6%	41.1%

OCCUPATION, 1960

Of the 3,740,142 person 14 years old and over in Massachusetts 2,087,874 or 55.8% were in the civilian labor force. Of these 63.9% were males and 36.1% were females. 4.2% were unemployed compared with 4.6% in New England and 5.1% in the United States.

Group	No.	% of total in Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8%	12.1%	11.2%
Mgrs., Off., & Prop.	161,761	8.1	8.7	12.3
Clerical, etc.	325,690	16.3	15.3	14.4
Sales	146,372	7.3	7.0	7.2
Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.	279,196	14.0	14.6	13.5
Operatives	436,010	21.8	22.4	18.4
Pvt. Hshld. workers	27,824	1.4	1.7	2.7
Service wkrs.	171,278	8.6	8.0	8.4
Laborers	78,804	3.9	4.6	7.0
Not Reported	116,838	5.8	5.6	4.9

POLITICS, 1964 PRES. ELEC.**

Actual Voters	2,344,796	
Voted Democratic		76.2%
Voted Republican		23.4%

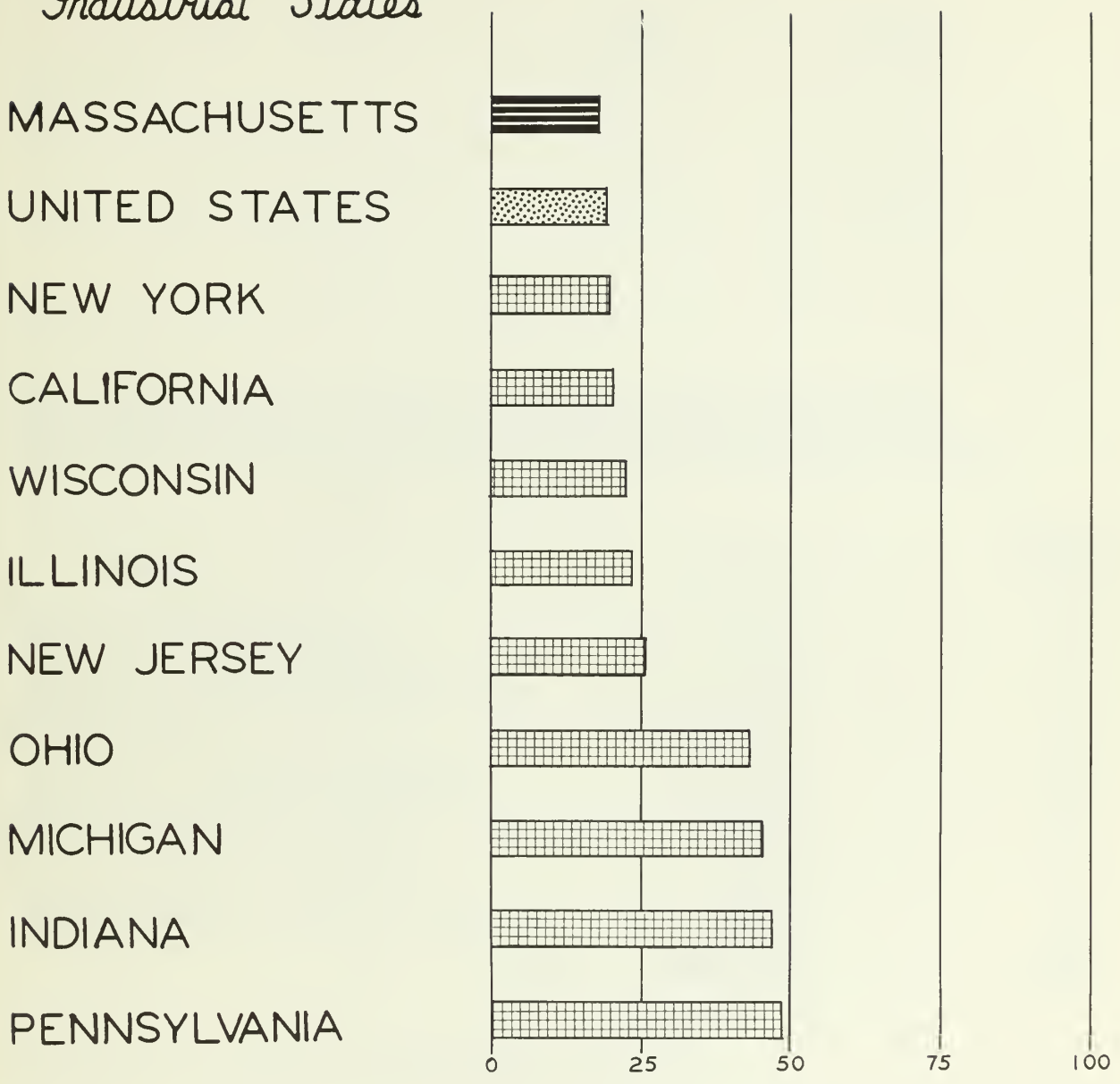
INCOMES OF FAMILIES, 1960

	Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Incomes under $3,000	12.4%	13.6%	21.4%
From $3,000 - $5,999	34.2	34.8	32.8
From $6,000 - $9,999	36.4	35.3	30.8
$10,000 and over	17.0	16.3	15.1
Median Income	$6272	$6128	$5660

**Secretary of the Commonwealth

*Estimates from Series P-25, U.S. Dept. of Commerce Pop. Reports

Leading Industrial States



LABOR STABILITY

MAN-DAYS IDLE FROM LABOR DISPUTES
PER 10,000 MAN-DAYS AVAILABLE
1950-1964 AVERAGE

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

JUNE 1965

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE - 1960

	Male	Female	Total
Population	2,486,235	2,662,343	5,148,578
Persons 14 years old & over (1)	1,767,680	1,972,462	3,740,142
Civilian Labor Force (1)	1,335,045	753,506	2,088,551

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS 1960 (1)

Group	Number	Percent of Total
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8
Farmers & Farm Managers	7,763	.4
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	153,998	7.7
Clerical & Kindred Workers	325,690	16.3
Sales Workers	146,372	7.3
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	279,196	14.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	436,010	21.8
Private Household Workers	27,824	1.4
Service Workers	171,278	8.6
Farm Laborers & Foremen	8,508	.4
Laborers (Except Farm & Mine)	70,296	3.5
Not Reported	116,838	5.8
Total	2,000,312	100.0

(1) Based on a total state population of 5,149,317

PARTIAL BREAKDOWN OF PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

	Male	Female
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	6,130	1,312
Engineering & Physical Sciences Technicians	1,371	430
Engineers	33,417	284
Natural Scientists	4,079	802

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR FACTS

DAYS LOST TO STRIKES - 1963

	State	% of Mfg. Emp. to total Non-Agri. Emp. 1963	No. of Mfg. Employees 1963 (1) in thousands	Manufacturing Man-Days Idle Due to Strikes in 1963 (2)	Mfg. Man Days Lost Per Mfg. Worker (3)
1.	California	26	1,416.1	669,000	.47
2.	Connecticut	44	421.3	255,000	.61
3.	Illinois	33	1,204.8	732,000	.61
4.	Indiana	41	611.2	422,000	.69
5.	Massachusetts	34	662.6	402,000	.61
6.	Michigan	41	970.8	290,000	.30
7.	New Jersey	38	800.5	436,000	.54
8.	New York	29	1,820.0	1,840,000	1.01
9.	Ohio	39	1,227.4	777,000	.63
10.	Pennsylvania	38	1,396.8	703,000	.50
11.	Wisconsin	37	459.6	301,000	.65

(1) U.S. Department of Labor, "Employment and Earnings" Monthly Issues

(2) U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin #1420 "Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1963

(3) Computed by Research, Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment by major non-agriculture industry groups in Massachusetts for the month of September in the years 1962-1964 are shown in Table I. These are the total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked fulltime. Included are salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of armed forces are excluded.

Table II contains the latest available employment and payroll statistics by major industry groups and the detailed information on manufacturing as reported by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. This data applies to establishments with employees covered by unemployment insurance only.

TABLE I. MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT September 1962-1964 (In thousands)

	1962	1963	1964
Contract Construction	100.5	117.5	100.6
Manufacturing	686.4	662.1	651.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	103.0	102.9	103.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	394.8	397.3	404.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	104.6	104.7	105.8
Service & Misc.	326.6	333.4	357.4

Source: "Employment & Earnings", December 1964

TABLE II EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED TO THE DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY*

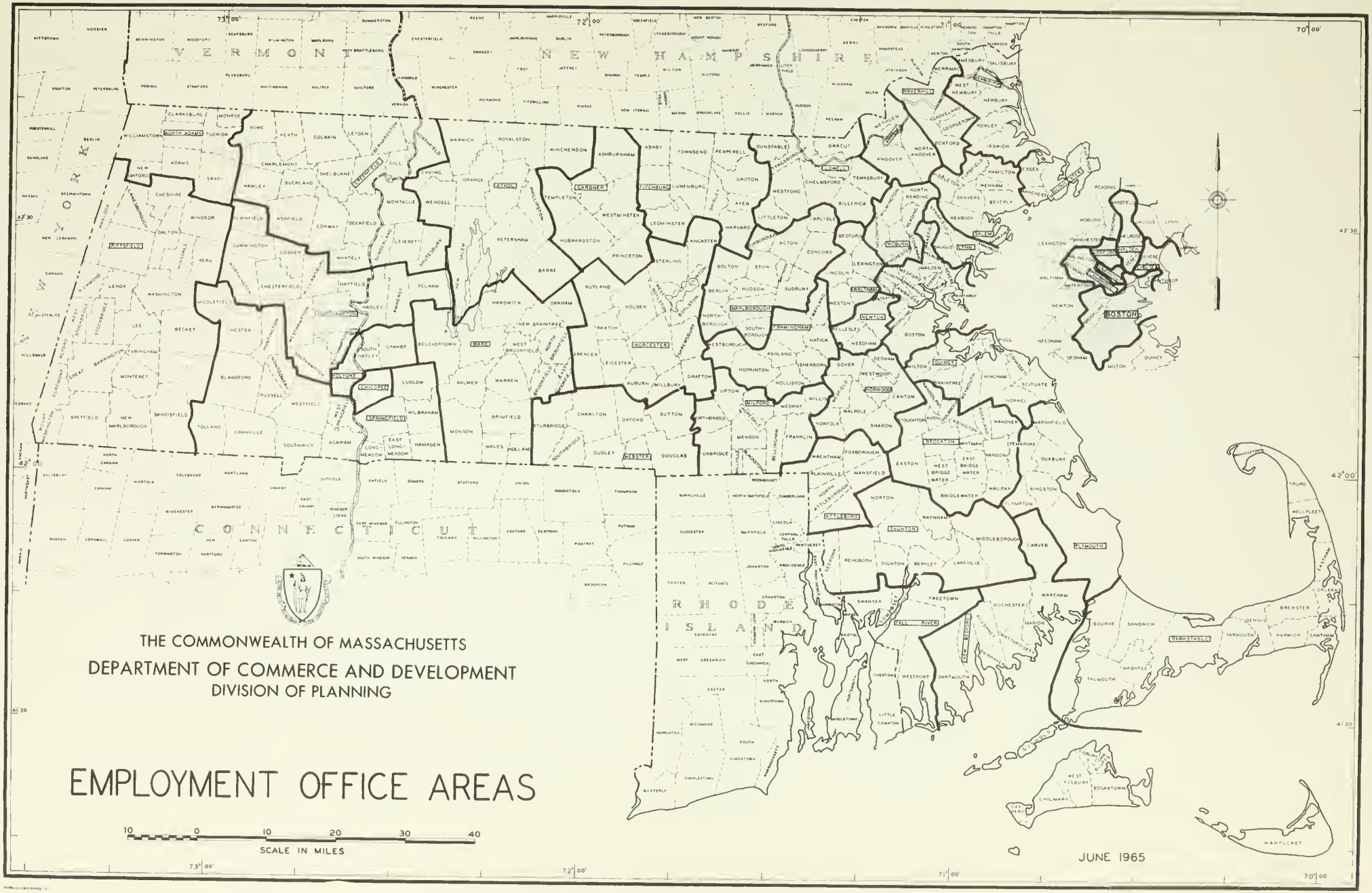
ALL INDUSTRY

	Industry	No. Firms	1963 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1963 Employees	Distribution By Employees
1.	Agriculture & Mining	1,655	$42,115,000	9,221	.6%
2.	Construction	13,131	498,814,000	87,703	5.7
3.	Manufacturing	11,004	3,610,482,000	655,922	42.9
4.	Trans., Comm., & Utilities	4,259	539,967,000	94,073	6.1
5.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	42,478	1,703,800,000	408,006	26.7
6.	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8,685	538,020,000	103,674	6.8
7.	Service Ind.	27,803	718,923,000	171,912	11.2
	Totals	109,015	$7,652,121,000	1,530,511	100.0%

MANUFACTURING

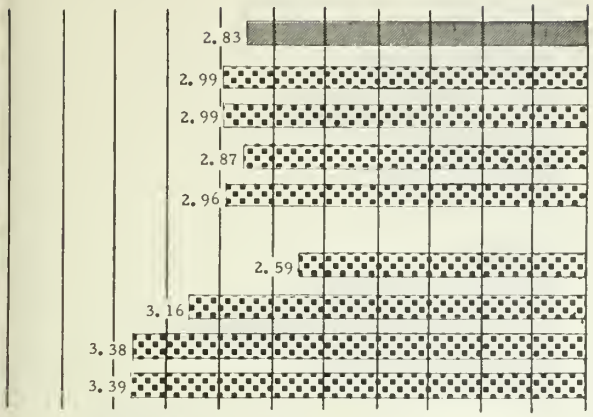
	Group	No. of firms	1963 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1963 Employees	% Distribution by Employees
1.	Ordnance and Access.	21	$ 140,233,000	18,894	2.9%
2.	Food & Kindred Prod.	984	213,828,000	42,115	6.4
3.	Tobacco Mfg.	15	2,071,000	696	.1
4.	Textile Mill Prod.	501	198,419,000	41,786	6.4
5.	Apparel & other fin. goods	1,190	203,076,000	56,363	8.6
6.	Lumber & Wood Prod.	395	24,451,000	5,325	.8
7.	Furniture & Fixtures	406	56,100,000	12,115	1.8
8.	Paper & Allied Prod.	354	205,687,000	36,156	5.5
9.	Printing, Publishing & Allied	1,247	222,896,000	39,264	6.0
10.	Chemicals & Allied	456	120,357,000	17,884	2.7
11.	Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	32	7,563,000	1,088	.2
12.	Rubber Products	353	181,965,000	33,333	5.1
13.	Leather & Leather Prod.	691	206,758,000	49,498	7.5
14.	Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	297	68,625,000	10,883	1.7
15.	Primary Metal Industries	262	129,159,000	21,211	3.2
16.	Fabr. Metal Products	1,023	221,170,000	38,927	5.9
17.	Machinery (ex. electrical)	1,292	440,023,000	69,494	10.6
18.	Electrical Machinery	536	541,708,000	88,643	13.5
19.	Transportation Equipment	156	152,172,000	19,185	2.9
20.	Prof., Scient. & Controlling Inst. Photo., & Optical Goods-Watches & Clocks	232	151,109,000	26,169	4.1
21.	Miscellaneous Mfg. Ind.	561	123,103,000	26,893	4.1

*The 1963 figures are based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification Code-1957. These figures are not comparable to tabulations of years prior to 1958.


THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AREAS
10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES
JUNE 1965
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
BOSTON
73° 00'
72° 00'
71° 00'
70° 00'
42° 30
41° 30

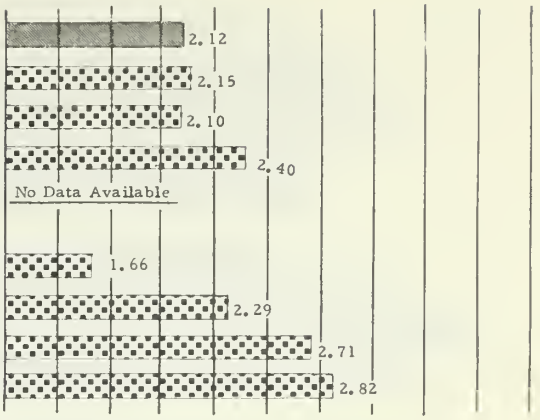
MACHINE TOOL OPERATOR

CLASS A



LABORER

MATERIAL HANDLING

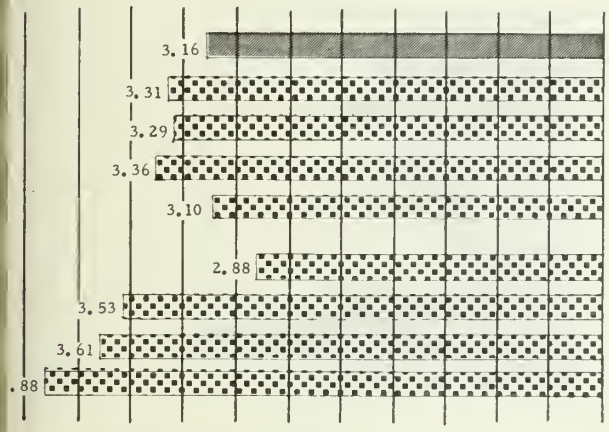


BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE

DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN.-OAKLAND

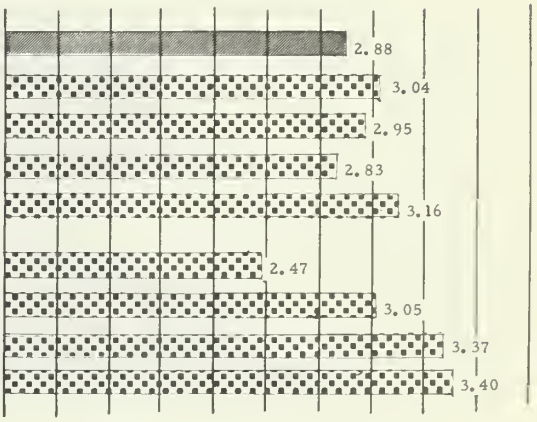
TOOL & DIE MAKER

EX-JOB SHOPS



ASSEMBLER

CLASS A

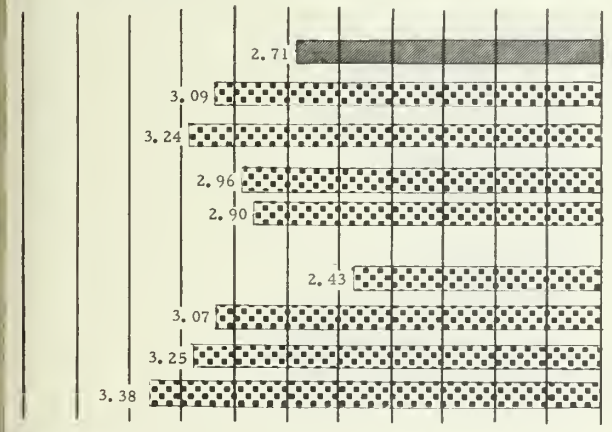


BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE

DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN. OAKLAND

WELDER

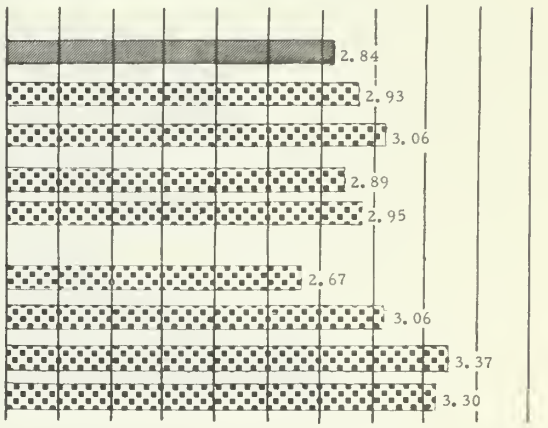
CLASS A



HOURLY RATE

INSPECTOR

CLASS A



HOURLY RATE

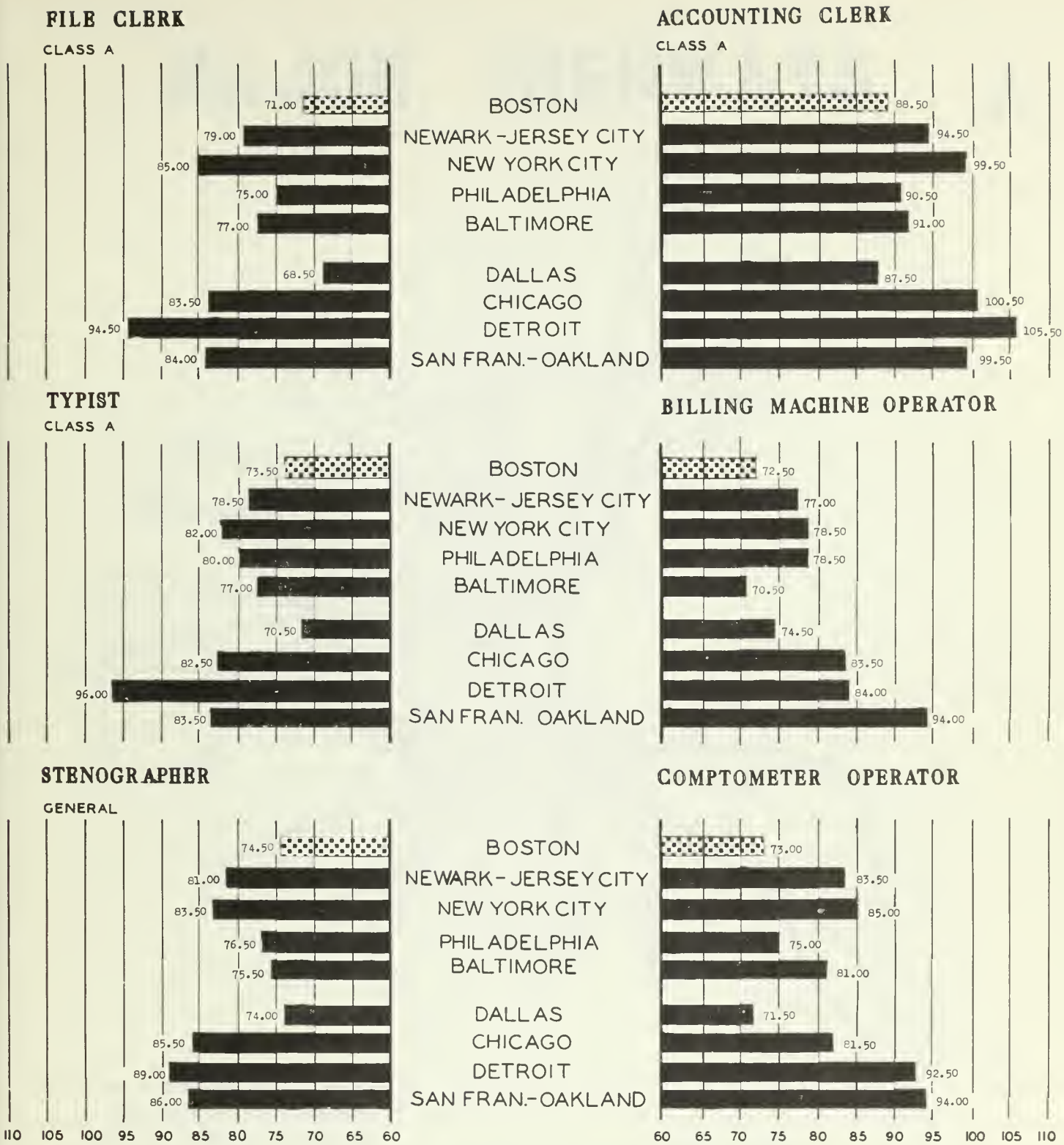
HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS

MARCH - MAY 1964 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
FOR MEN IN MACHINERY INDUSTRIES
EXCLUDING OVERTIME OR PREMIUM PAY FOR NIGHT WORK

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

JUNE 1965



WEEKLY WAGE COMPARISONS

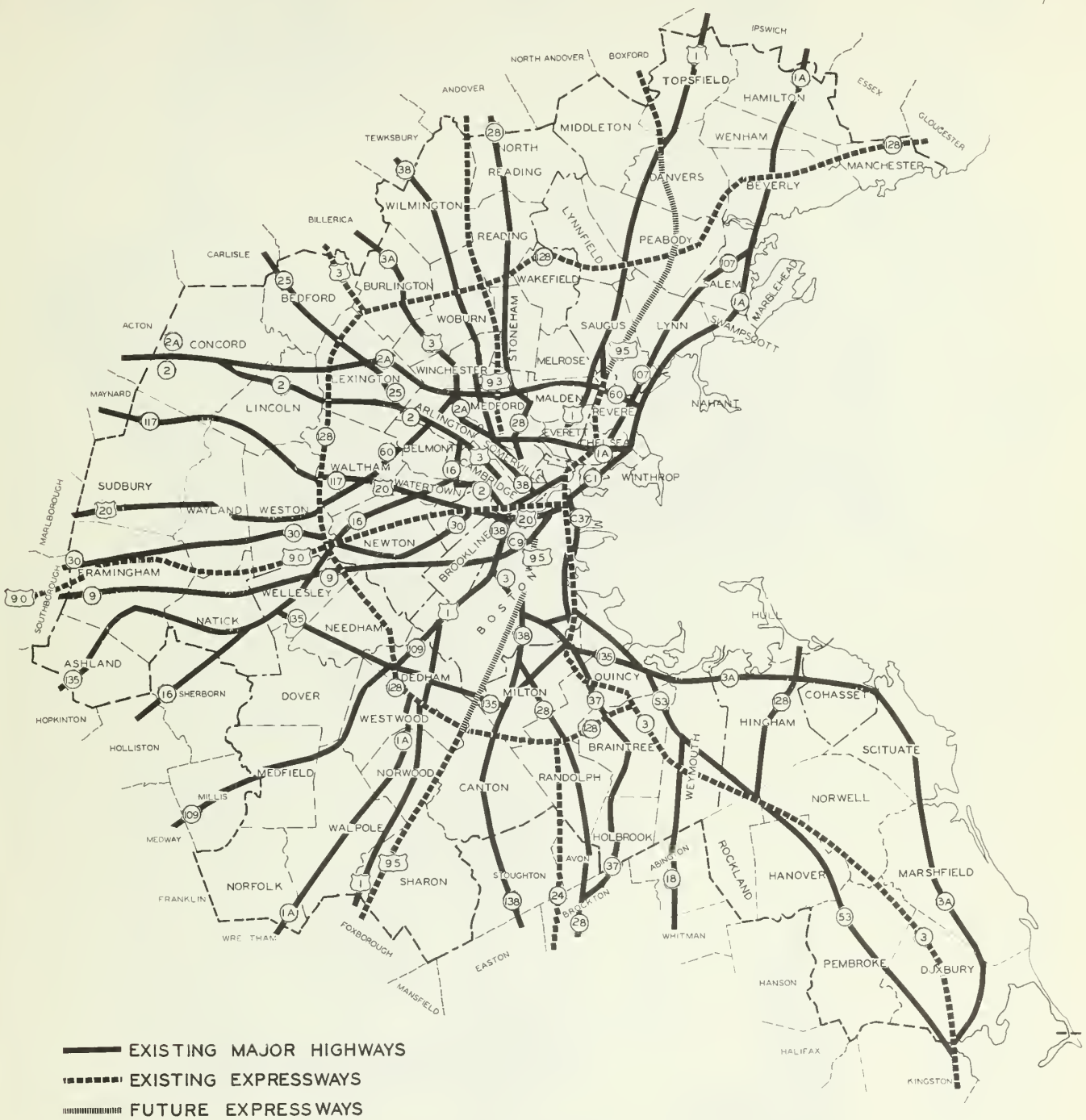
1963-1964 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR WOMEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES
SALARIES BASED ON STANDARD WORKING SCHEDULES

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

JUNE 1965

MAJOR HIGHWAYS



EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS

EXISTING EXPRESSWAYS

FUTURE EXPRESSWAYS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

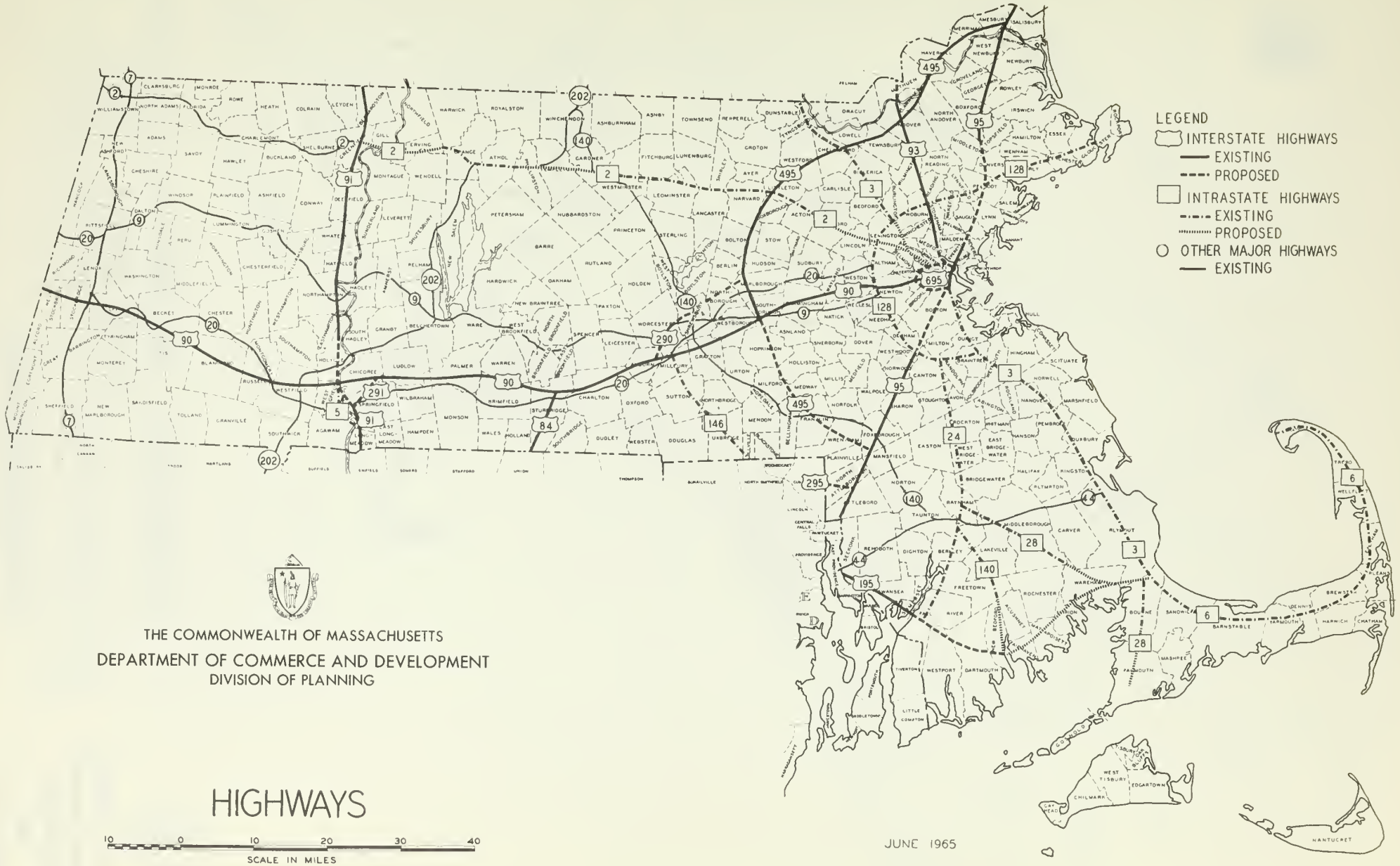
AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

SCALE IN MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE: DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

JUNE 1965

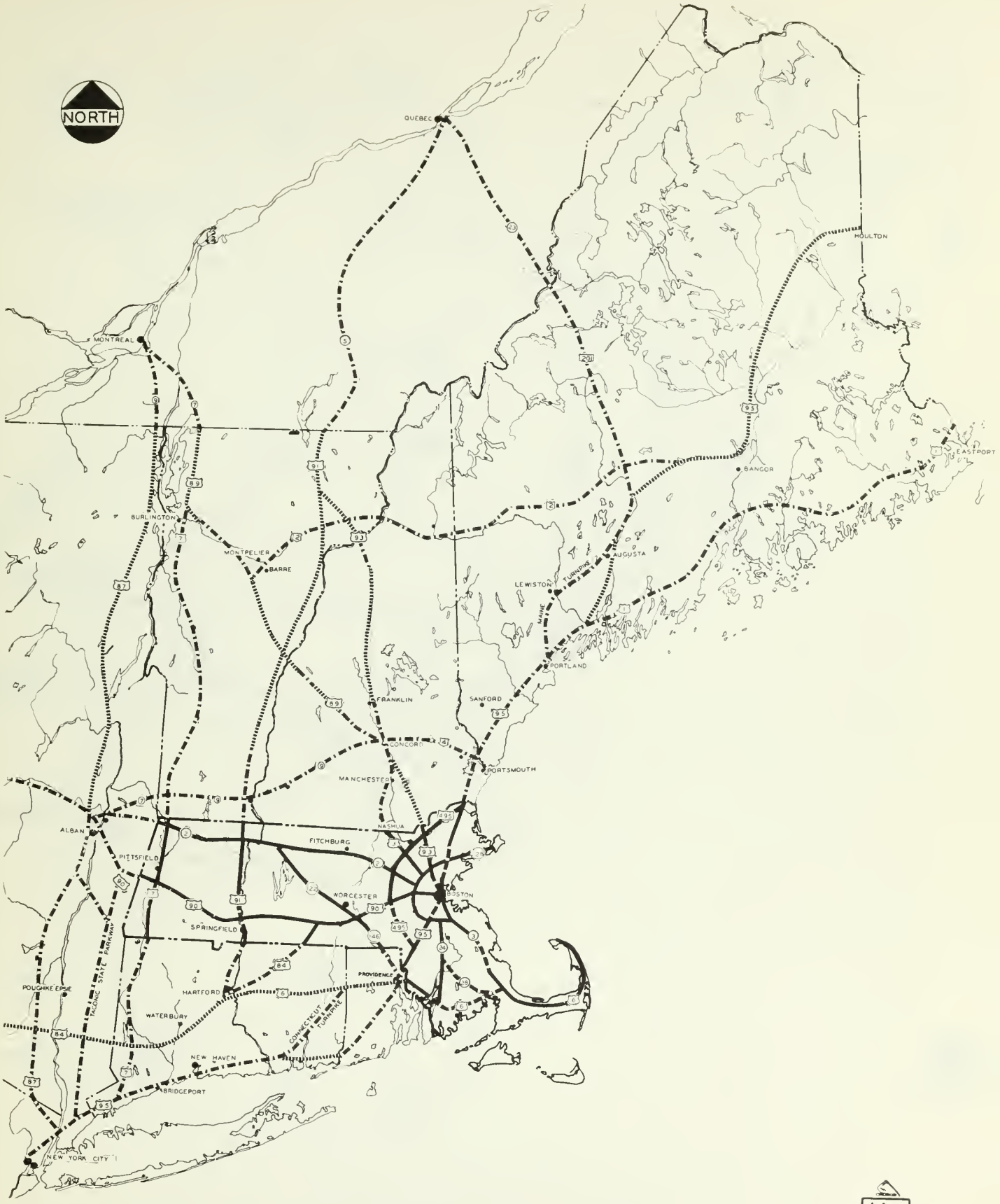


THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING

HIGHWAYS

10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES

JUNE 1965



PRESENT AND FUTURE HIGHWAYS IN NEW ENGLAND

MAJOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS ----- FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS ROADS

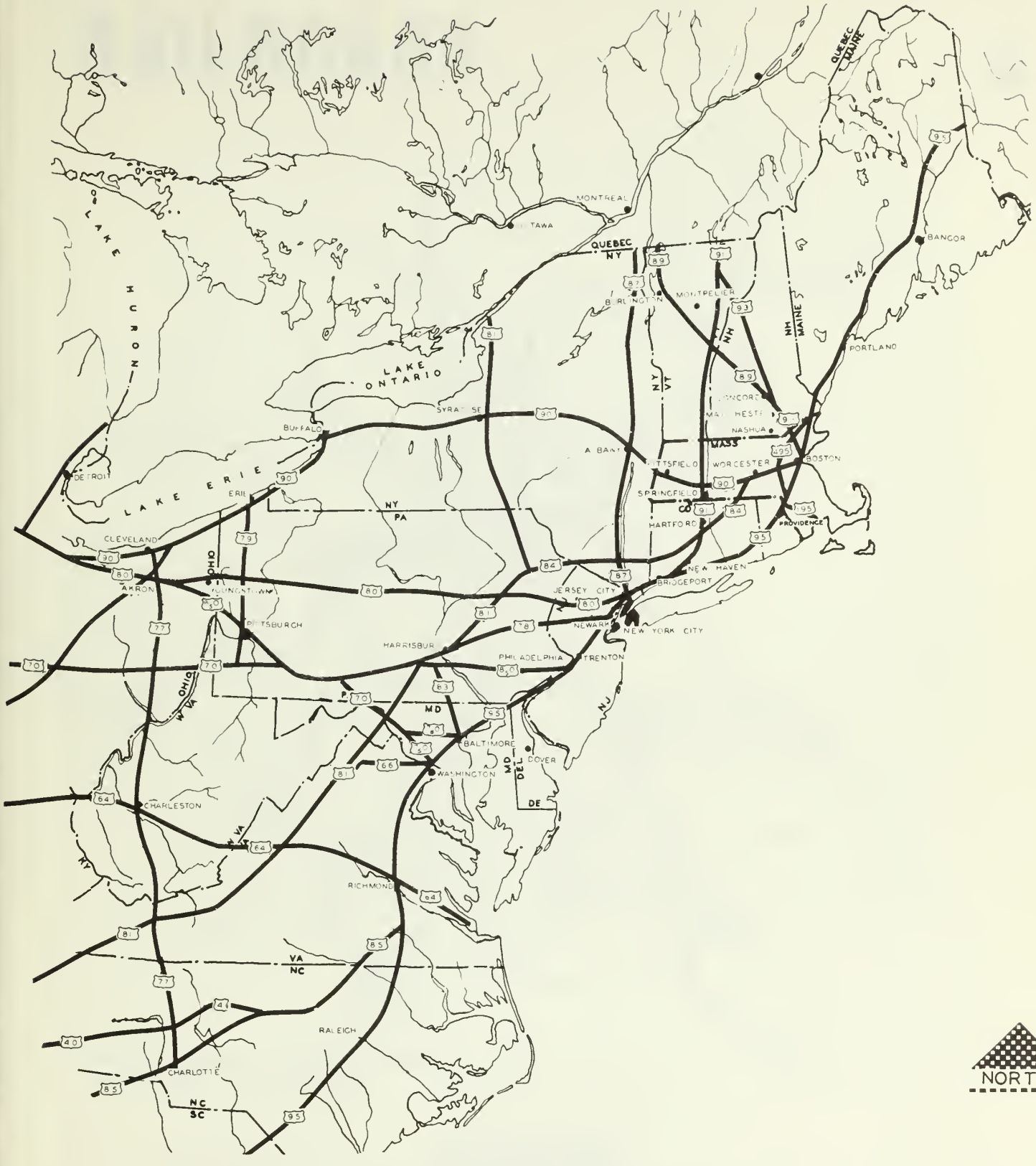
·-·-· MAJOR NEW ENGLAND ROADS ····· FUTURE NEW ENGLAND ROADS

JUNE 1965

40 30 20 10 0 20 40 60 80

SCALE IN MILES

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development



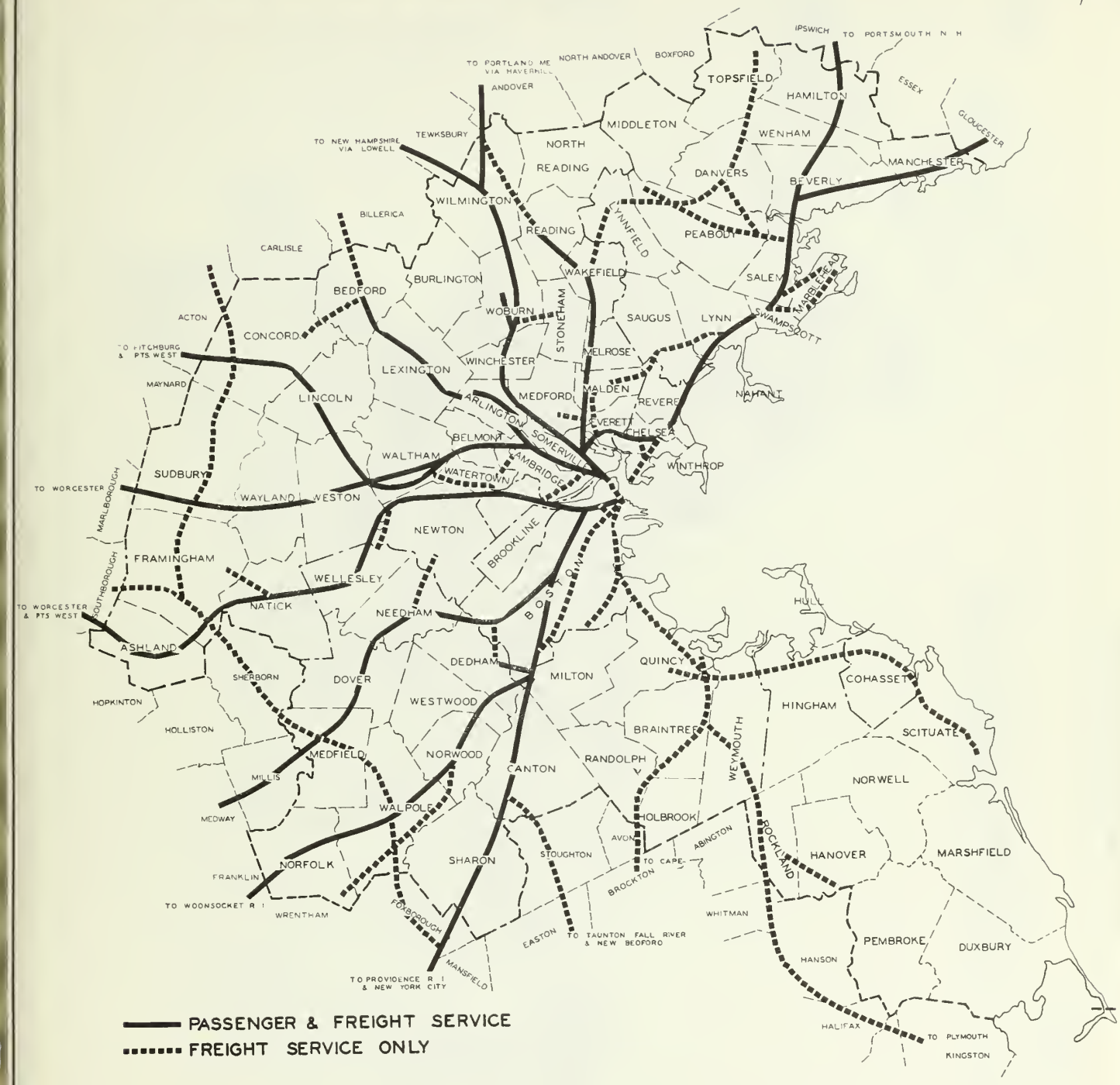
PRESENT AND PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

50 0 50 100 150 200

SCALE IN MILES

MAY 1963

RAILROADS

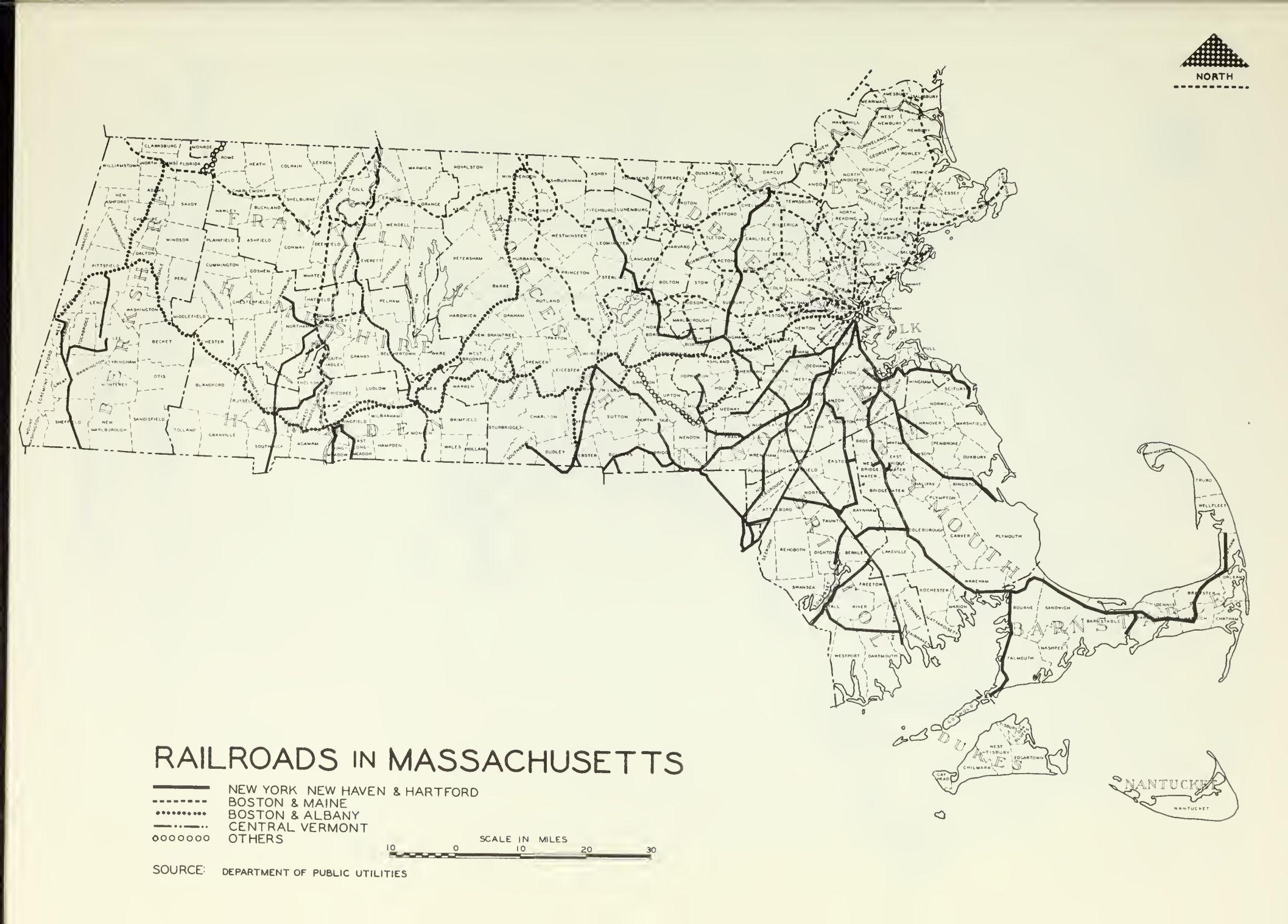


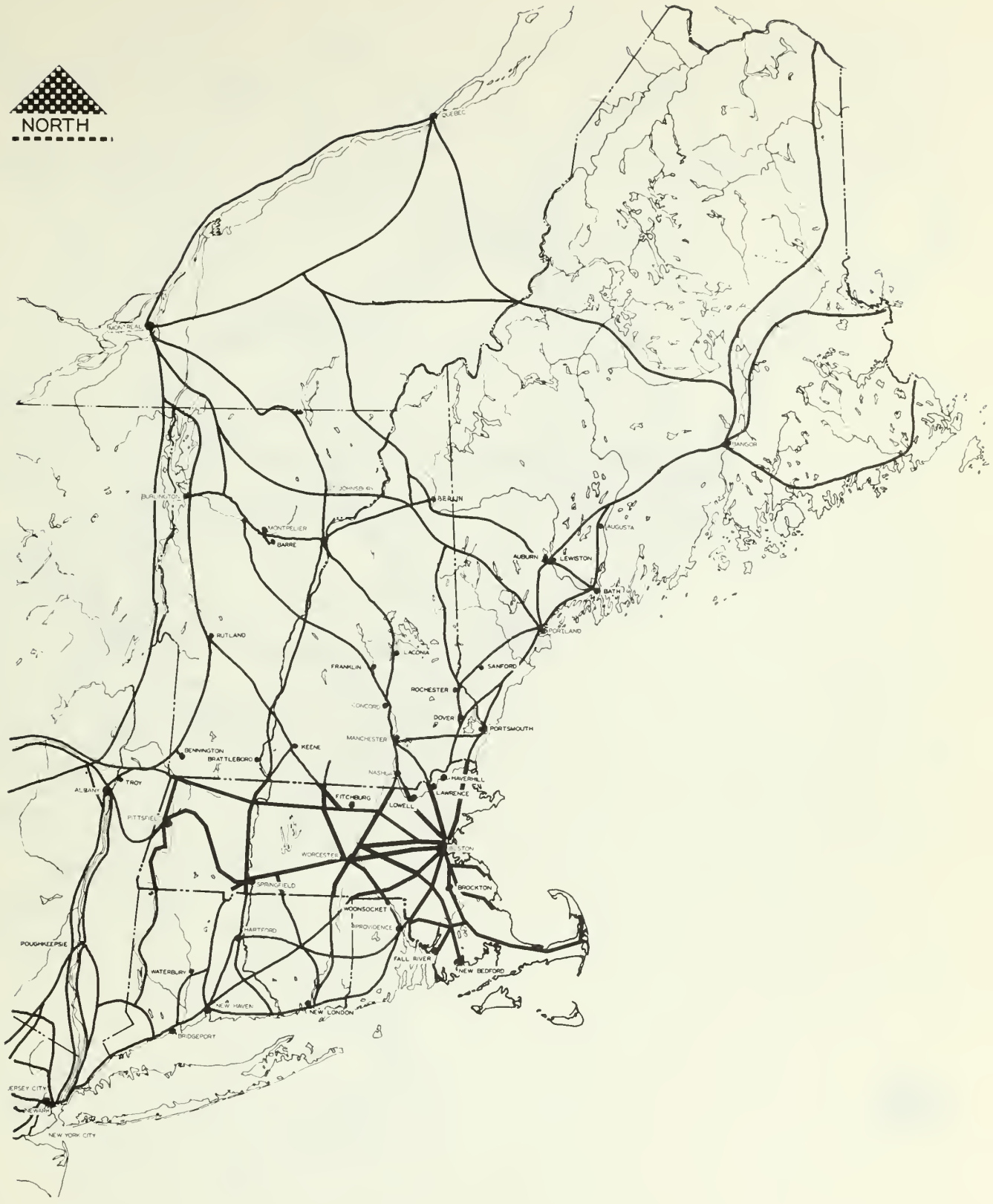
BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

SCALE IN MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE: DEPT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

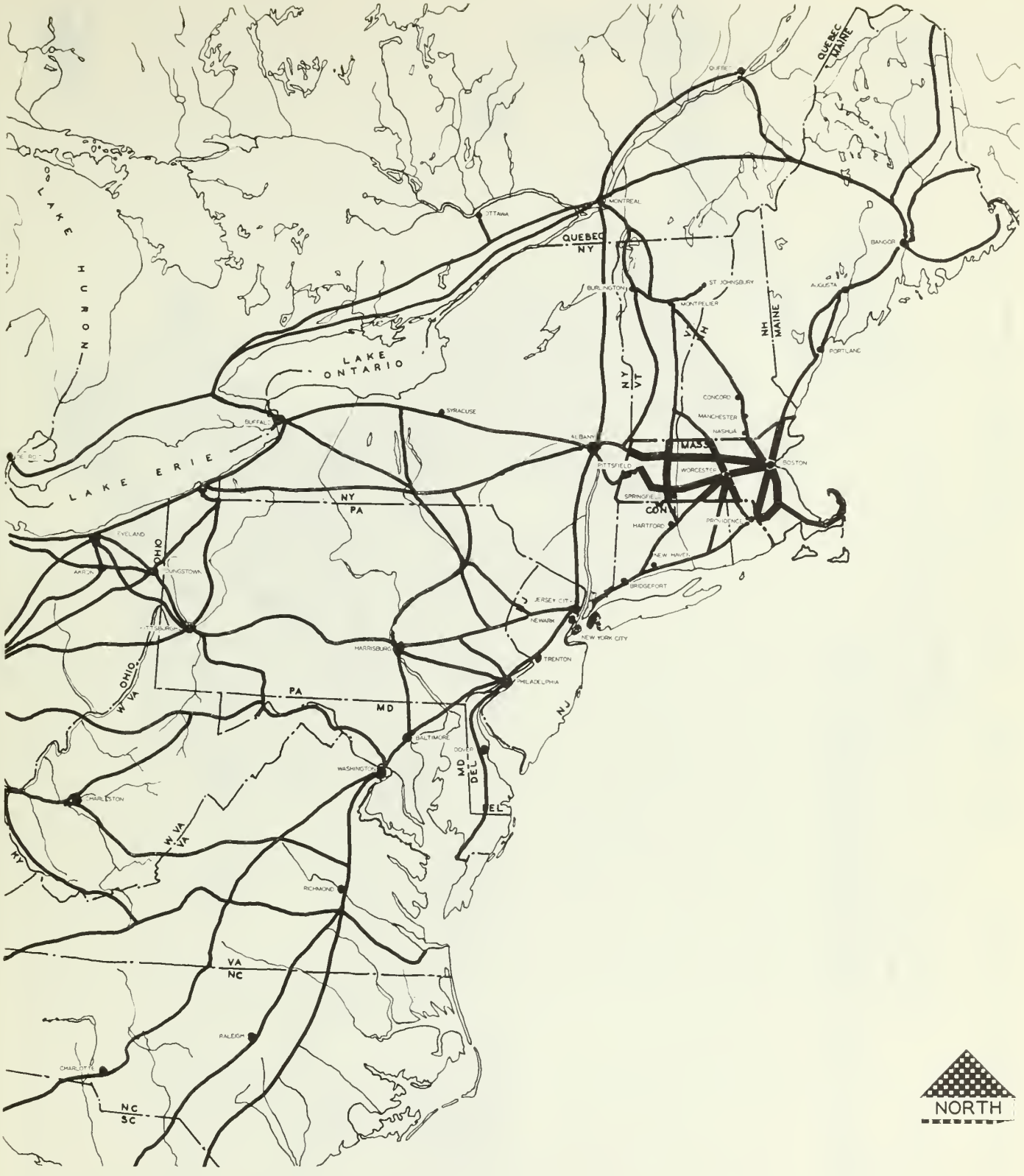

NORTH
RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
BOSTON & MAINE
BOSTON & ALBANY
CENTRAL VERMONT
OTHERS
SCALE IN MILES
10 0 10 20 30
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
FRANKLIN
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
WORCESTER
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
NORFOLK
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
BARNSTABLE
DUKES
NANTUCKET



RAILROADS IN NEW ENGLAND

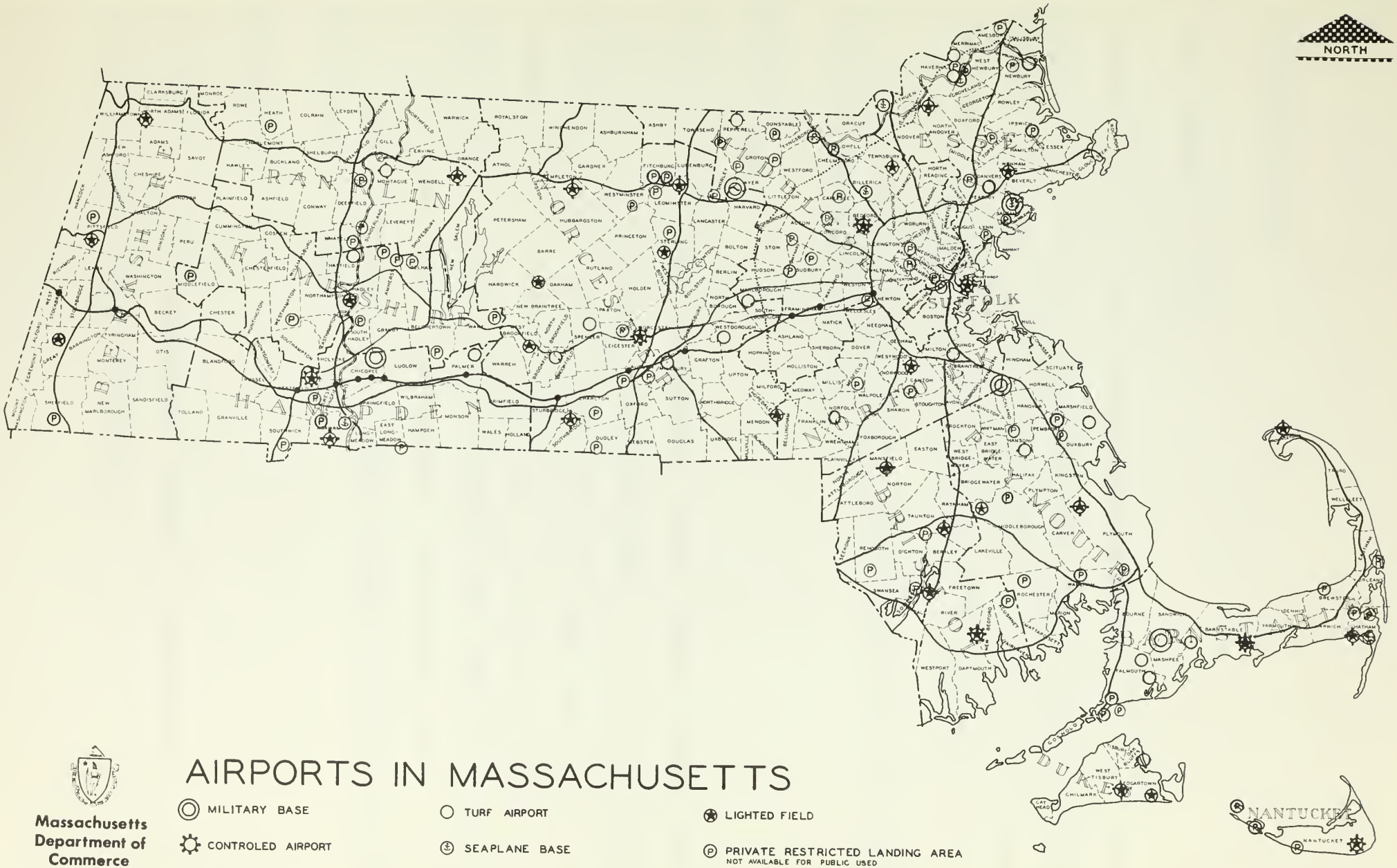
SCALE IN MILES

40 0 40 80 120



RAILROADS
NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

50 0 50 100 150 200
SCALE IN MILES



AIRPORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- MILITARY BASE
- CONTROLED AIRPORT
- PAVED AIRPORT
- TURF AIRPORT
- SEAPLANE BASE
- LIGHTED FIELD
- PRIVATE RESTRICTED LANDING AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USED

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION

JUNE 1965

10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

TRANSPORTATION

Logan International Airport:

Located two miles or a twelve-minute ride from the business center of Boston, provides local, national and international flight service. With sixteen airlines and three airfreight companies, Logan International scheduled 2,718 domestic and 147 international flights each week during the 1964 fiscal year.

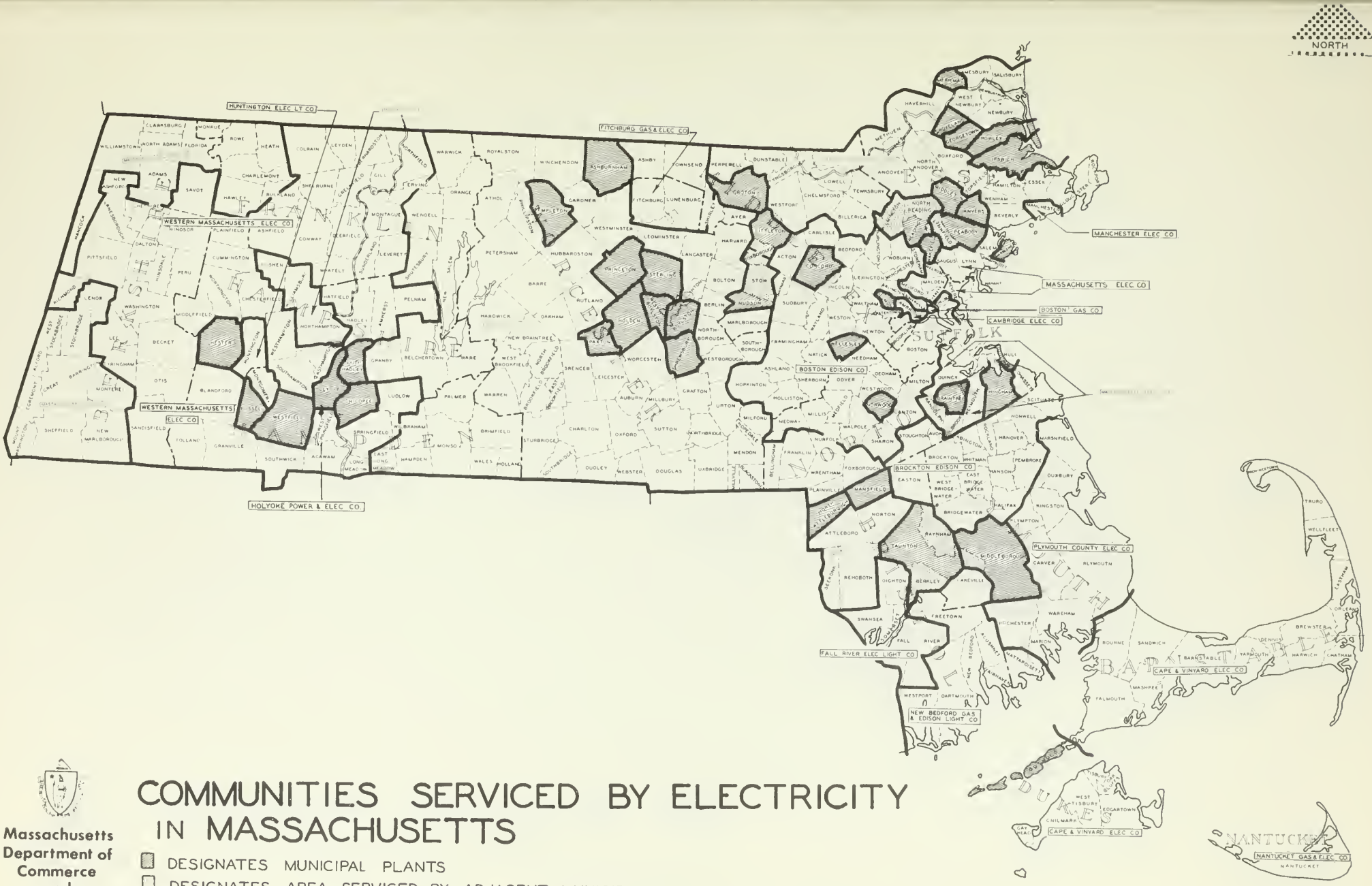
The airport, consisting of 2000 acres, has four runways 300 feet wide, the longest being almost two miles in length.

Port of Boston:

Primary ocean shipping in Massachusetts and New England is from the Port of Boston, one of the ranking ports in the United States. It is the only New England port providing regular general inter-coastal and foreign cargo service. This deep-water port's facilities, compared with United States ports today, is regarded as good or very good, and it is the nearest major Atlantic port to Europe, Africa and the east coast of South America. All necessary services, such as warehousing, cold storage, class 1 railroads, foreign trade bankers and freight forwarders are provided.

Railroads:

A United States Supreme Court decision now places Massachusetts in a competitive position with all eastern coastal states.



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY ELECTRICITY IN MASSACHUSETTS

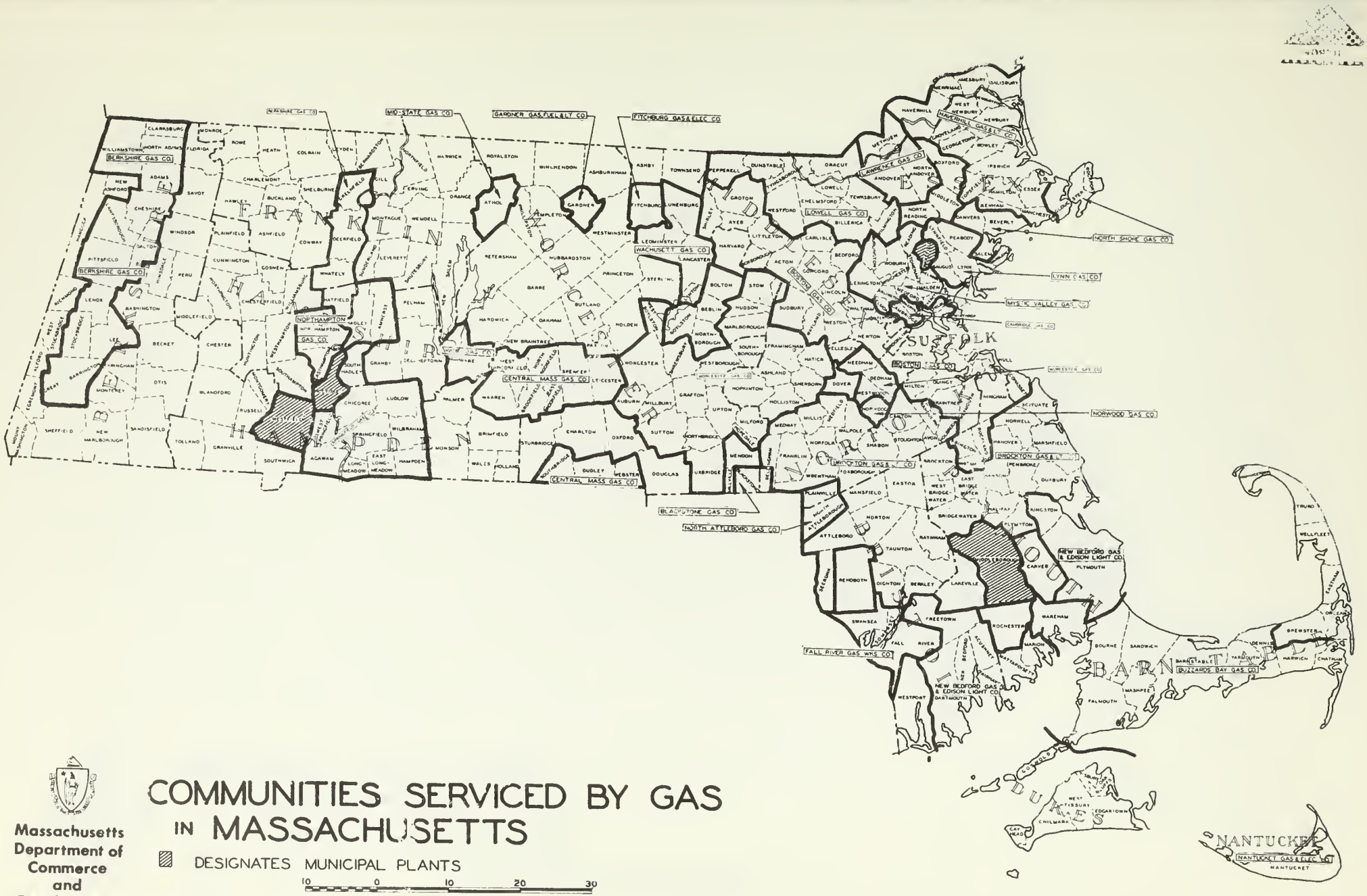
▩ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

□ DESIGNATES AREA SERVICED BY ADJACENT MUNICIPAL PLANT

10 0 10 20 30

SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES JUNE 1965



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY GAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

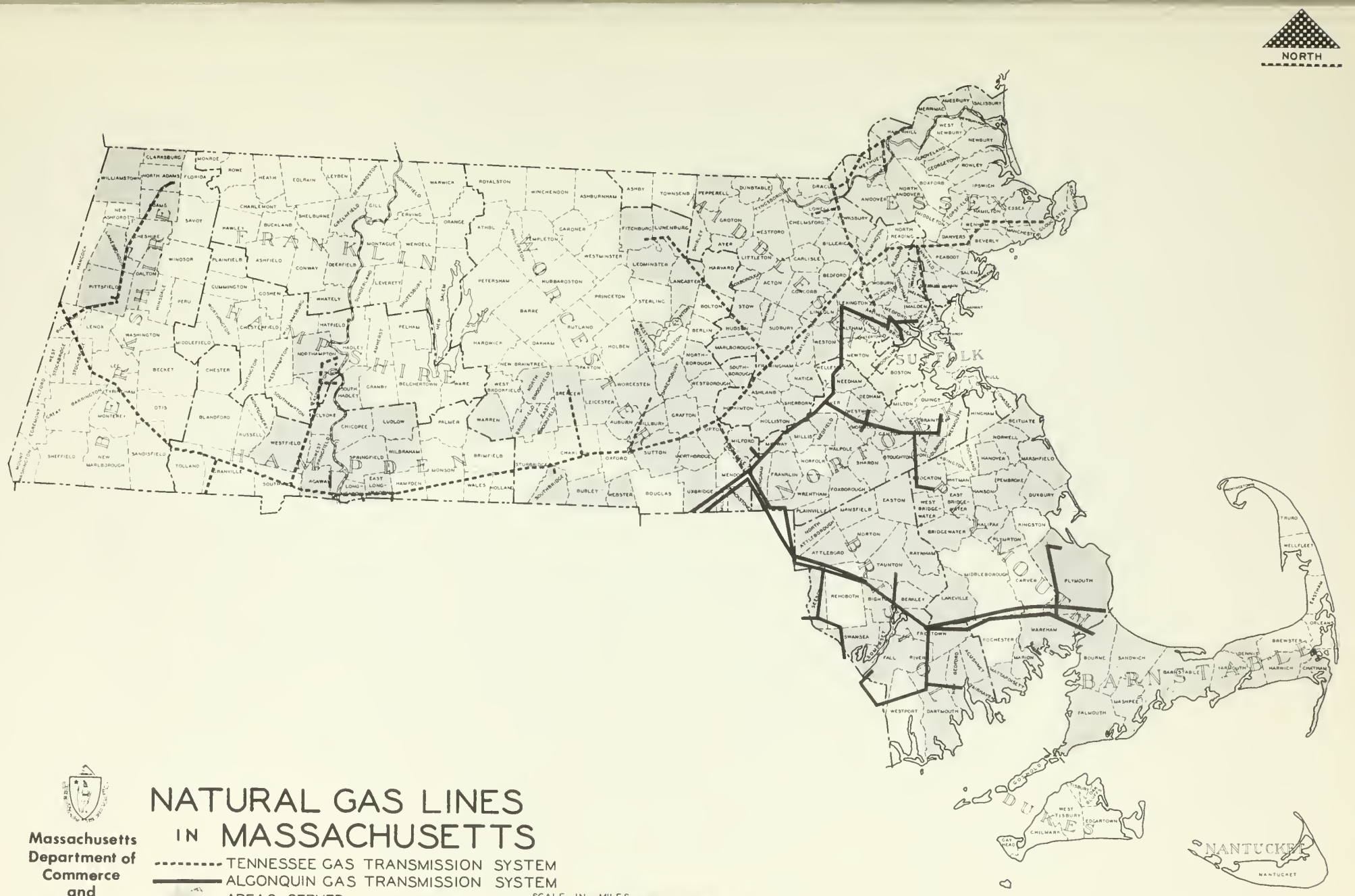
▨ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

10 0 10 20 30

SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JUNE 1965



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

NATURAL GAS LINES IN MASSACHUSETTS

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

AREAS SERVED

SCALE IN MILES

10 0 10 20 30

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JUNE 1965

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES — Summarized - September 1966

The Massachusetts tax program places the Commonwealth in an excellent position compared to other states. Not only are taxes in Massachusetts more favorable than many industrial states but the reasonable tax program, combined with other outstanding advantages constitutes an industrial climate conducive to economic growth and expansion and has been responsible for the noteworthy progress Massachusetts has achieved in recent years.

In the past, there have been widespread misconceptions concerning the Massachusetts tax program. The complicated method of computation, now eliminated under the new program, made it appear that taxes were high whereas actual case studies reveal that total state and local taxes imposed on manufacturing firms in Massachusetts were comparatively low and the Bay State was, in reality, an excellent location for progressive industry.

This fact was recognized by many corporations which found, upon investigation, that it was good business to establish a plant in Massachusetts. Taxes were not only reasonable, they discovered, but Massachusetts was growing, its economy was becoming more diversified and its reputation for achievement in research was enhancing progress.

The Massachusetts record in industrial development illustrates vividly a tax structure favorable to industry. The fact that Massachusetts is in a strong competitive tax position with other industrial states is apparent from the following:-

(a) Although it is the ninth wealthiest state in terms of per capita personal income in 1965, the per capita tax collections by the State of Massachusetts are less than those of 28 other states. Moreover, Massachusetts facilities are modern and the services provided for business and for citizens are excellent.

(b) Taxes per capita as a percentage of per capita personal income, which evaluates taxes in relation to the average citizen's ability to bear them, are less in Massachusetts than in 42 other states.

(c) With respect to total governmental revenue, per capita (state and local) as a percentage of per capita personal income, the position of Massachusetts is more favorable than that of 43 other states.

(d) Massachusetts does not have taxes disguised as fees. Massachusetts taxes are direct rather than hidden, simplified rather than complex, and reasonable with regard to a citizen's ability to pay.

Source: (a) U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, Aug. 1966, Table 2, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1965, Derived Comparative Statistics, Table 4.

(b) Same as (a) above. Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

(c) Same as (b) above.

LOOK AT THE COMPLETE TAX STRUCTURE

Corporation taxes in Massachusetts are often less than those in other industrial states when the total tax load is fully analyzed. In many states separate taxes are levied by the state, county, municipality and school district, whereas in Massachusetts only the state and municipality have authority to make levies.

IN MASSACHUSETTS -

1. STATE TAXES: Taxes at the state level are confined principally to two items:

   A. Corporation Excise

      This tax is based on: (a) net income allocated to Massachusetts and is at the rate of 6.765 and, (b) taxable Massachusetts tangible property, excluding locally taxed property, at the rate of $6.15 per thousand valuation. (If the intangible property corporation provisions apply, taxable Massachusetts net worth is substituted for taxable Massachusetts tangible property.) Further, Massachusetts now gives a 5-year tax exemption on investment in machinery and equipment having a useful life of 8 years or more situated in Massachusetts. This exemption on investment in machinery and equipment offers an inducement to manufacturers to modernize without incurring a substantial tax increase.

   B. Unemployment Compensation Tax

      Massachusetts operates on an "experience rating" system in determining unemployment tax rates for individual employers. Therefore, unemployment compensation costs in Massachusetts depend to a substantial degree on the employment stability of each individual manufacturer.

2. COUNTY TAXES: NONE

3. SCHOOL TAXES: NONE

4. LOCAL TAXES:

Taxes at the municipal level assessable to a manufacturing corporation are substantially less in Massachusetts than in most states and particularly, the other New England states:

There is a very definite reason for this favorable tax situation in the Commonwealth. Manufacturing corporations taxable under Chapter 63 of the General Laws (Excise Tax) are EXEMPT FROM LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES ON MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURE AND ON INVENTORIES (FINISHED PRODUCTS, GOODS IN PROCESS AND SUPPLIES). No such exemption exists under the tax laws of most other industrial states.

A comparison merely of tax rates can be and often is extremely deceptive. A high rate per thousand of valuation may produce a smaller property tax, because of statutory exemptions, such as the machinery or manufacturing corporations than a low rate where there are no exemptions and where all classes of property are included in the taxable base.

LOCAL TAXES

Types of Property of Manufacturing Corporations Subject to Local Taxes* in the Principal Industrial States

State	Real Estate	Tangible Personality#		Intangibles##
		Machinery	Inventories and Supplies	
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	"	"	"	"
Connecticut	"	"	"	No
Georgia	"	"	"	Yes
Illinois	"	"	"	"
Indiana	"	"	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	No
MASSACHUSETTS	"	No	No	"
Michigan	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	"	"	"	No
New Jersey	"	"	"	"
New York	"	No	No	"
North Carolina	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	"	"	"	"
Pennsylvania	"	No	No	"
Rhode Island	"	Yes	Yes	"
South Carolina	"	"	"	No
Texas	"	"	"	Yes
Vermont	"	"	"	No
Virginia	"	"	No	No

From this table it will readily be seen that the types of property included in the tax base differ greatly between States.

It will be noted that real estate is the only class of industrial property which is taxed in every state. Industrial machinery attached to buildings is considered as a part of reality and taxed as such in every state except Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Inventories are taxed in all of the twenty one states listed, except in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It will also be noted that Intangibles are now taxed in twelve states.

Massachusetts and New York are the only industrial states listed in the table which confine local taxation to real estate. This fact upsets the illusion which some have that the total of taxes applied to industry are excessive in the Commonwealth when compared to other industrial states.

Footnotes relating to Above Table

*The term "local" is here used to include all tax-levying sub-division of a State; namely, Counties, School Districts, Drainage District, etc. as well as Municipalities.

#In a number of states, the local taxation of Machinery and/or Inventories is permissive - not legally obligatory.

##The actual items which are taxable under the heading "Intangibles", varies between each different state which uses this type of taxation.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Insurance Taxes - of Life Insurance Companies - and of Insurance departments of savings banks	Net value of policies in force, or gross direct premiums less return premiums and direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders, whichever is applicable. Domestic life insurance companies filing on the premium basis, report the Massachusetts business and the business of States or countries in which company pays no insurance excise.	¼ of 1% of net value of policies, or 2% of premiums, whichever is applicable. Retaliatory provisions on foreign life insurance companies apply.
-of fire, - marine, and - other insurance companies	(Domestic) Net direct premiums on Massachusetts and on business of States or countries in which company pays no tax, less direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders.	2%
	(Foreign) Net direct premiums on Massachusetts business, less direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders.	2% - Retaliatory provisions apply.
- of underwriting profit on marine insurance imposed on marine, or fire and marine insurance companies.	On that proportion of the average annual marine underwriting profit for the last three preceding calendar years, which the average Massachusetts net marine premiums on Ocean Marine business for the last preceding three calendar years bears to the average United States net Ocean Marine premiums for the last preceding three calendar years.	5%

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Inheritance Tax	Full and fair cash value of all property, except both real estate and tangible personal property, located outside of Massachusetts, less certain deductions and exemptions. The most important exemptions are: (1) The single family domicile of the surviving spouse which was held and occupied with the deceased during his life as tenants by the entirety or joint tenants; in the case of a multiple family dwelling so held and occupied, the first $25,000 is exempt; (2) Insurance proceeds made payable to a named beneficiary.	From 1% to 18-3/4%, depending on classification based upon classes of beneficiaries determined by relationship to the deceased.
Personal Income Tax	Income, less exemption of $2,000 for single persons; $2,500 for married persons; $400 for each dependent. Beginning with taxable 1966, an additional $500 income tax exemption for a taxpayer age 65 or over, $2000 for combat zone servicemen. Beginning with taxable 1966, if total taxable income of taxpayer and spouse is $5,000 or less, the taxpayer may claim a personal income tax credit of $4 for himself and $4 for his spouse and $8 for each qualified dependent.	Employment or Business 3.075%; Gains from Sale of Intangibles 7.38%; Interest and Dividends 7.38%; Annuities 1.845%.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Limited Sales and Use Tax	On all retail sales of all tangible personal property. Exempt Goods: food; fuel for heating; utilities and telephone; clothing and footwear; prescription medicines, etc.; certain publications for educational and non-profit organizations; livestock or poultry which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption, feed for such animals, fertilizer and plants which produce food for human consumption; certain materials, tools, and fuels which become part of goods to be sold or which are consumed and used directly in agricultural production, in commercial fishing, or in manufacturing goods to be sold; and certain machinery and replacement parts thereof used directly for such activities. An Exempt Use Certificate will be authorized to allow the tax-free purchase of: (1) machinery and replacement parts used directly in an industrial plant in the manufacture, conversion or processing of tangible personal property to be sold; and (2) materials, tools and fuel, or any substitute, which becomes an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property to be sold, or which are consumed and used directly in an industrial plant in the process of the manufacture of tangible personal property to be sold. Also Exempt: (since already subject to separate excise taxes) are: fuel for motor vehicles and aircraft, restaurant meals, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages. --- Vendors allowed 2% compensation. --- Effective on and after April 1, 1966	3% of the vendor's gross receipts. Vendor reimbursed by purchaser. Complementary 3% storage, use, or other consumption tax on the sales price. --- All sellers of goods or "vendors" (for example, wholesalers, etc.) must either collect the 3% Sales Tax from the purchaser of their goods or obtain a Resale Certificate from the purchaser which certifies that this purchaser is going to resell these goods. --- Tax Collection Schedule Amount of Sale — Amount of Tax $0.01 to $0.18 — No Tax 0.19 to 0.38 — 1 cent 0.39 to 0.78 — 2 cents 0.79 to 1.18 — 3 cents

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Room occupancy excise tax	On and after April 1, 1966, on any room or rooms in - (1) a hotel (2) a lodging home which lets to 5 or more persons, or (3) a motel; for the first 90 consecutive days or less of each occupancy, and if the total room-rent is $2. per day or more.	5% of the total amount of the rent for each occupancy.
Meals Excise Tax	Amount charged for meals	5% on meals of $1.00 or more.
Alcoholic Beverages and Alcohol Excise Tax	- Malt beverages - per 31 gallon barrel	$2.40 per barrel
	- Cider	0.02 per wine gallon
	- Still wine (containing between 3% and 6% alcohol) including vermouth	0.40 " " "
	- Sparkling wines and champagne	0.50 " " "
	- All alcoholic beverages containing 24% or less of alcohol	0.80 " " "
	- All alcoholic beverages containing between 24% and 50% of alcohol	2.95 " " "
	- All alcoholic beverages containing more than 50% of alcohol - per proof gallon	2.95 " proof gallon
	- Alcohol in one wine gallon or less container	2.95 per proof gallon
	Effective on and after March 3, 1966	
Alcoholic Beverages Receipt Tax	Certain Corporations and Organizations	1/2of 1% of gross receipts on alcoholic beverage sales.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Cigarette Tax	Number of cigarettes sold (Effective on and after March 3, 1966)	5mills per cigarette (10¢ per package)
Gasoline Tax	Per gallon	6½ ¢ per gallon
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	Value of automobile not exceeding 90% of manufacturer's list price in year of manufacture, scaled to 10% in 5th. and succeeding years.	$66. per $1,000. of value
Employment Security Contribution	Employers only pay Tax; first $3,600 wages taxable for each covered worker of subject employer; contribution-rate-schedules based on merit rating system; 8schedules with rates ranging from .5 to 4.1. One schedule (with 15 rates) in effect each year, depending on State Unemployment Fund balance on September 30 of previous year.	Schedule D in effect in 1966 - 1.1% - 3.9%

NEW HOME BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the years 1953-1963 approximately 275, 319 new dwelling units of family accommodations were built in Massachusetts. The following Table I represents our estimates of the total year-around dwelling units undertaken (excluding seasonal cottages and apartments created by alterations to existing buildings).

TABLE I. ESTIMATE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS

Population	Estimate of New Dwelling Units										
Size Class**	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 2,500	1497	2045	1179	1024	998	853	803	783	835	876	1109
2,500-4,999	4152	4166	3589	3620	2316	2448	1631	1917	1630	1973	2029
5,000-9,999	4938	4897	5641	4728	3072	3346	3097	3266	3314	3711	3785
10,000-14,999	2594	2675	4683	4031	2633	2564	4812	4085	4057	3909	4742
15,000-24,999	4115	4262	3675	3175	2513	2664	3547	3773	3790	4183	4327
25,000-49,999	3511	3615	4597	4058	3249	3670	5065	4313	5708	5713	4969
50,000-99,999	2001	1828	2821	2805	2089	2420	3055	2975	3895	3764	3640
100,000 -Over*	2258	1990	2311	1710	1198	1009	879	1010	1398	1387	1324
Boston	514	615	800	542	376	573	575	1414	1514	2254	3830
	25580	26093	29296	25693	18444	19547	23464	23536	26141	27770	29755

*Excluding Boston

**1950 Census used for 1953 thru 1954, 1955 Census used for 1955 thru 1958, and 1960 Census used for 1959 thru 1963.

TABLE II. 1963 TRENDS

From the table below it will be seen that towns of 2,500 to 4,999 again led in the number of new dwellings per 1000 residents, in 1963. The towns of 5,000 to 9,999 were second, municipalities of under 2,500 came next and fourth the 15,000 to 24,999 group.

Size Class	Number of Municipalities	Population	Units Permits Reported	Units per 1000 Residents	Est. Units Built**
Under 2,500	111	121,974	1,132	9.09	1,109
2,500-4,999	60	216,439	2,070	9.39	2,029
5,000-9,999	59	408,907	3,862	9.25	3,785
10,000-14,999	47	574,696	4,839	8.25	4,742
15,000-24,999	26	492,561	4,415	8.78	4,327
25,000-49,999	28	957,829	5,070	5.19	4,969
50,000-99,999	15	1,108,988	3,714	3.28	3,640
100,000-Over*	4	571,243	1,351	2.32	1,324
Boston	1	697,197	4,030	5.49	3,830
Total	351	5,149,834	30,485	5.78	29,755

*Excluding Boston

** Deduction of 2% for permits

Boston reduced by 5%

HOUSING - U. S. CENSUS 1960

Of the 1,690,998 housing units in Massachusetts, 1,534,985 were occupied and 45,849 or 2.7% vacant and available for occupancy. Of the occupied units 55.9% were owner-occupied and 44.1% were rented.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of Total State
1 Unit	917,275	54.3%
2 Units	276,783	16.4
3 & 4 Units	278,113	16.4
5 or more Units	218,689	12.9

NEW DWELLING UNITS*

Year	Number
1950-1954	140,535
1955-1959	116,444
1960	23,536
1961	26,141
1962	27,770
1963	29,755

AGE

Year Built	Units	Percent
1950 - March 1960	307,879	18.2%
1940-1949	124,801	7.4
1939 or earlier	1,258,270	74.4

PERSONS PER UNIT

Persons	Units	Percent in State
1 person	218,107	14.2%
2 persons	414,598	27.0
3 persons	297,266	19.4
4 persons	267,180	17.4
5 persons	177,152	11.5
6 persons or more	160,682	10.5
Median persons per unit		3.0

CONDITION

	Percent State
Sound	86.9%
Deteriorating	10.7
Dilapidated	2.4

VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of State
Under $5,000	20,813	3.1%
$5,000-$9,900	123,486	18.4
$10,000-$14,900	253,654	37.8
$15,000-$19,900	161,530	24.1
$20,000-$24,900	57,536	8.6
$25,000 or more	53,553	8.0
Median Value	$13,800	

MONTHLY RENTS Plus Util. & heat

	Percent of State
Under $40	6.4%
$40 to $59	21.1
$60 to $99	55.0
$100 & over	17.5
Median rent	$75.00

* From building permits issued

LIVABILITY

Good medical and health services are important, too, and so are good schools and adequate religious facilities. Massachusetts provides them all better than any other industrial state.

According to the 1960 Census of Population, Massachusetts had the second highest proportion of people in these professional services than any other leading industrial state.

	% of Labor Force in Professional Occupations
California	13.7%
Massachusetts	12.8
New York	12.5
New Jersey	12.4
Michigan	11.5
United States	11.2
Ohio	10.9
Illinois	10.7
Pennsylvania	10.7
Wisconsin	10.0
Indiana	9.8

We like it here - and so does everyone else. The 1960 Census of Population showed that Massachusetts had an exceptionally stable population. This is how we compare with other leading industrial states:

	Percent of persons living in the same place as one year prior to the date of Census
Pennsylvania	82.7%
Massachusetts	80.9
New York	80.9
New Jersey	80.1
Wisconsin	79.0
Michigan	78.3
Illinois	76.2
Indiana	75.9
Ohio	75.8
United States	74.6
California	65.9

Source: U. S. Census of Population, PC (1) 1C U.S.

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE

Studies by Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale reveal that climate affects mental energy. He has determined that mental energy is highest in a mean day and night temperature of 40 degrees. There is a gradual fall-off to about 70 degrees, above which the drop is abrupt. Mean annual temperature in Massachusetts ranges from 43° to 47°.

Writing on the climate of New England, Charles E. Artman, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

"Lacking the enervating heat and humidity of more southern regions, the year-round New England climate is stimulating to exertion, conducive to health and vitality, and favorable to industrial enterprise."

A factor frequently overlooked is emphasized by James K. McGuire, climatologist for the Northeast Area, U. S. Weather Bureau. That is precipitation, and the presence of an adequate water supply for industrial purposes. Due to climatic conditions Massachusetts has regular and evenly divided precipitation year-round from 2.5 to 3.9 inches per month totaling 40 to 42 inches per year. He also points out the important industrial asset of sufficient ground water supply in virtually all parts of the state.

Division of Research.

RESEARCH OUR RICHEST RESOURCE

Research is a major industry in Massachusetts. In addition, the 931 industrial research laboratories, employing over 31,000 scientists, engineers and technicians, provide a dynamic force of ingenuity and initiative which enhances industrial progress in the Bay State. Many of the pioneering achievements for which Massachusetts is world famous were developed in our industrial research laboratories. Moreover, major industries, in all sections of the country have found Massachusetts an ideal location for the establishment of their research laboratories.

The educated and inquiring mind develops best in an environment that provides the advantages of great schools and libraries, a mature culture, stimulating climate, historic charm and livability. The ease of communication and association with other scientific minds stimulates and promotes a cross fertilization of ideas, further developing and encouraging abilities and interests.

Massachusetts has for over 300 years carefully nurtured this "Climate of Creativity" preserving the accumulated learning of the past to provide the paths to the future. The graduates of the colleges and professional schools in the state prefer to remain in Massachusetts because of the advantages and associations in the area, thereby adding to the capability of our pre-eminent scientific organizations.

In a survey of Massachusetts' research facilities made by Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, Professor of Economics, Government and Business at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, under the sponsorship of this Department, the following information was reported:

The research directors of 27 major research-oriented manufacturing companies were interviewed. Collectively, the directors cited an imposing list of reasons why Massachusetts is the ideal location for research activities. The information was obtained voluntarily, each director listing both the disadvantages and the advantages of operating in Greater Boston. As the report noted, "Each director cited a long list of advantages and few or no disadvantages." But the interesting fact was that all but one of the research directors who did cite disadvantages considered them so minor in nature that they would not deter the building of a new plant in Massachusetts. Here is a brief list of the advantages these experienced and highly-trained men found in the Greater Boston area:

a. Unexcelled colleges and universities with seminars, colloquia, symposia consultants, special courses, basic research and laboratory facilities for use of industry.

b. Technical schools which turn out highly competent technicians.

c. Evening educational facilities on both the technical and graduate level which permit the upgrading of personnel and make the area more attractive to employees.

d. A supply of engineers and scientists on hand because of the concentration of educational institutions and the livability of the area. (Many engineers and others will take less pay in order to be in Greater Boston.)

e. A supply of highly skilled and efficient workers on all levels.

f. A complex of highly skilled consultants readily available to assit industry whenever the need arises for their specialized knowledge.

g. Industrial research laboratories which can handle any technical problem, making it unnecessary for a company to establish a costly and seldom used laboratory and staff.

h. Superb libraries, including outstanding technical libraries, which means firms do not need to invest money in an extensive library of their own to acquire this information. (Greater Boston libraries contain 17,000,000 volumes.)

i. A stimulating intellectual climate which breeds creative thinking.

j. Proximity to Air Force, Army and Navy research centers - a particularly important advantage for firms holding defense contracts.

k. The concentration of suppliers, machine shops and model facilities in Greater Boston is an important advantage.

l. The quality and quantity of water in the area saves the cost of purification encountered in other parts of the country. The availability of an ample supply of water is one of the utmost importance to many firms.

m. Excellent air, bus and rail facilities were mentioned by several research directors as advantages.

Other advantages mentioned were a stimulating climate, recreational facilities an excellemt public school system and livability. One research director coined the phrase "Permanent Established Living" to sum up the livability of the area. Although the report was concerned solely with industrial research, the rest of the state's creative complex is well worth mentioning. Exciting achievements are being recorded in science, medicine, agriculture, forestry and economic development.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts education is one of its most outstanding assets and an integral part of its livability. From the state's earliest beginning, education has been of deep concern to its citizens. Since 1635 Massachusetts has more firsts in the field of education than any other state in the nation. The effectiveness of this traditional concern can be measured in some degree by the state's excellent reputation in many fields, such as medical and industrial research, insurance, investment banking, commerce, and a highly technical industrial complex.

Education has also been responsible for the great cultural advantages in this state. Our museums, symphony orchestras, historical societies, art centers and festivals, and adult education programs provide compact facilities for learning in a greater degree than many other areas.

Responsibility for supervising public education rests with the Department of Education, an executive branch of the State government. Local rule largely determines, other than specific basic subjects, the curriculum of the schools. There is, consequently, some variation in education throughout the state. With over 300 years of experience and interest, the state offers an excellent, well-established educational program.

Institutions of Higher Education

Massachusetts has 99 accepted institutions of higher education, including:

29 with 2 years of college level (includes junior colleges)

27 granting bachelors' or first professional degrees

28 granting masters' or second professional degree

14 granting Doctor of Philosophy and equivalent

Degrees Granted in Massachusetts Schools in 1961-1962

Bachelors			Masters			Doctorates		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11,498	6,685	18,183	3,533	1,423	4,956	721	91	812

The Percentage of Massachusetts Graduates to the Nation Total (1961-1962)

	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorates
Engineering	4.9% (1,695)	9.0% (803)	10.8% (130)
Mathematics	3.4% (496)	3.1% (83)	9.1% (36)
Chemistry	3.9% (314)	6.4% (90)	6.4% (67)
Physics	6.8% (328)	5.1% (72)	7.3% (48)

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Cir. #719

Institutions of Higher Education in the United States
By the Highest Level of Offering
(First Ten States)

	1964-1965 #1						Population over 25 Years of Age - 1960 (2)		
	Schools	I	II	III	IV	V	Percent Completed High School	Percent Completed College or more	Median No. School yrs. Completed
Massachusetts	99	29	27	28	14	1	28.8%	8.8%	11.6
California	176	75	38	50	12	1	28.3%	9.8%	12.1
Illinois	113	32	37	30	12	2	24.5%	7.3%	10.5
Michigan	70	23	28	15	3	1	26.0%	6.8%	10.8
Missouri	63	18	32	9	4	-	22.6%	6.2%	9.6
New York	188	58	52	47	29	2	24.0%	8.9%	10.7
Ohio	75	6	45	14	10	-	27.3%	7.0%	10.9
Pennsylvania	129	15	64	33	15	2	25.5%	6.4%	10.2
Texas	98	39	22	24	13	-	21.8%	8.0%	10.4
Wisconsin	63	27	25	7	3	1	26.2%	6.7%	10.4

#1 SOURCE - Education Directory, 1964-1965, Part 3, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

I - At least a 2-year program of college level studies
II - Bachelor's or first professional degree
III - Master's or second professional degree
IV - Doctor of Philosophy or equivalent degree
V - Other

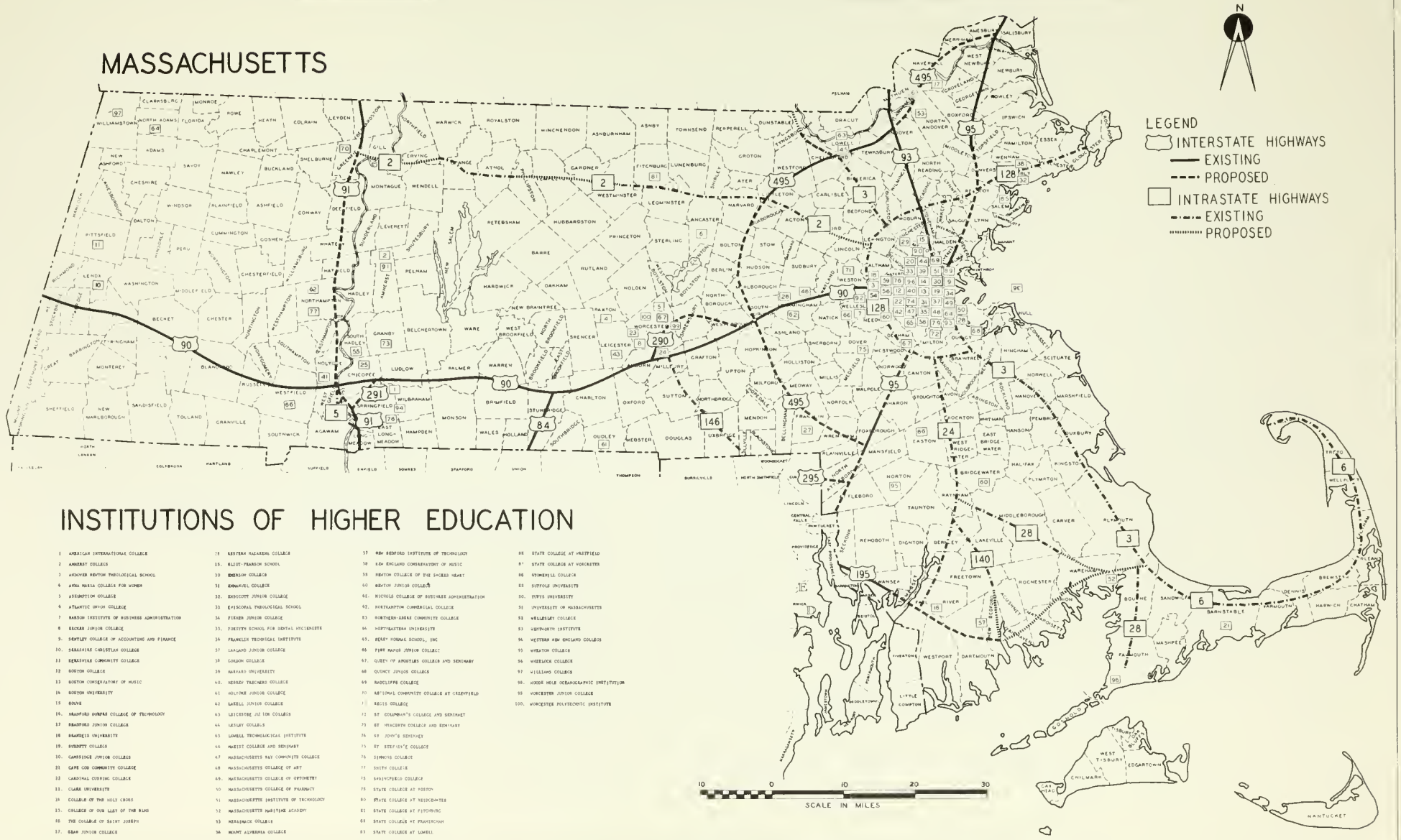
#2 SOURCE - U. S. Summary General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1960 - Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Engineering Degrees Granted in 1961-1962

	Ph. D.'s		Masters		B. S.	
1.	California	189	California	1,216	New York	2,972
2.	Illinois	143	New York	1,170	California	2,756
3.	New York	139	Massachusetts	803	Pennsylvania	2,598
4.	Massachusetts	130	Pennsylvania	565	Michigan	2,248
5.	Pennsylvania	80	Illinois	526	Indiana	1,805
6.	Michigan	70	Michigan	469	Texas	1,757
7.	Ohio	65	Texas	366	Massachusetts	1,695
8.	Indiana	60	Indiana	328	Ohio	1,402
9.	Wisconsin	41	Ohio	291	Illinois	1,297
10.	Texas	39	Wisconsin	146	Wisconsin	912

The states listed above are the ten leading states.
SOURCE: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Circular #719.

MASSACHUSETTS



INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1. AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
2. AMHERST COLLEGE
3. ANDOVER NEWTON THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL
4. ANNA MARIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
5. ASSUMPTION COLLEGE
6. ATLANTIC UNION COLLEGE
7. BABSON INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
8. BECKER JUNIOR COLLEGE
9. BENTLEY COLLEGE OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE
10. BERKSHIRE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
11. BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
12. BOSTON COLLEGE
13. BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
14. BOSTON UNIVERSITY
15. BOUVE
16. BRADFORD DURFEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
17. BRADFORD JUNIOR COLLEGE
18. BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
19. BURDETT COLLEGE
20. CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR COLLEGE
21. CAPE COD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
22. CARDINAL CUSHING COLLEGE
23. CLARK UNIVERSITY
24. COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS
25. COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE ELMS
26. THE COLLEGE OF SAINT JOSEPH
27. DEAN JUNIOR COLLEGE
28. WESTERN NAZARENE COLLEGE
29. ELIOT-PEARSON SCHOOL
30. EMERSON COLLEGE
31. EMMANUEL COLLEGE
32. ENDICOTT JUNIOR COLLEGE
33. EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL
34. FISHER JUNIOR COLLEGE
35. FORSYTH SCHOOL FOR DENTAL HYGIENISTS
36. FRANKLIN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
37. GARLAND JUNIOR COLLEGE
38. GORDON COLLEGE
39. HARVARD UNIVERSITY
40. HEBREW TEACHERS COLLEGE
41. HOLYOKE JUNIOR COLLEGE
42. LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
43. LEICESTER JUNIOR COLLEGE
44. LESLEY COLLEGE
45. LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
46. MARIST COLLEGE AND SEMINARY
47. MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
48. MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF ART
49. MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY
50. MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
51. MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
52. MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY
53. MERRIMACK COLLEGE
54. MOUNT ALVERNIA COLLEGE
55. MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
56. MOUNT IDA JUNIOR COLLEGE
57. NEW BEDFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
58. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
59. NEWTON COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART
60. NEWTON JUNIOR COLLEGE
61. NICHOLS COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
62. NORTHAMPTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
63. NORTHERN ESSEX COMMUNITY COLLEGE
64. NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
65. PEABODY NORMAL SCHOOL, INC
66. PINE MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE
67. QUEEN OF APOSTLES COLLEGE AND SEMINARY
68. QUINCY JUNIOR COLLEGE
69. RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
70. REGIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE AT GREENFIELD
71. REGIS COLLEGE
72. ST. COLUMBAN'S COLLEGE AND SEMINARY
73. ST. HYACINTH COLLEGE AND SEMINARY
74. ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
75. ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE
76. SIMMONS COLLEGE
77. SMITH COLLEGE
78. SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE
79. STATE COLLEGE AT BOSTON
80. STATE COLLEGE AT BRIDGEWATER
81. STATE COLLEGE AT FITCHBURG
82. STATE COLLEGE AT FRAMINGHAM
83. STATE COLLEGE AT LOWELL
84. STATE COLLEGE AT NORTH ADAMS
85. STATE COLLEGE AT SALEM
86. STATE COLLEGE AT WESTFIELD
87. STATE COLLEGE AT WORCESTER
88. STONEHILL COLLEGE
89. SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY
90. TUFTS UNIVERSITY
91. UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
92. WELLESLEY COLLEGE
93. WENTWORTH INSTITUTE
94. WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE
95. WHEATON COLLEGE
96. WHEELOCK COLLEGE
97. WILLIAMS COLLEGE
98. WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION
99. WORCESTER JUNIOR COLLEGE
100. WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AUGUST 1964

ATOMIC ENERGY

A number of Massachusetts firms are engaged in nuclear activity--some of the areas are indicated below:

1. In Massachusetts, nearly 600 U. S. Atomic Energy Commission licenses (isotope, special nuclear and source material types) are held by individuals or organizations.

2. 254 U. S. Atomic Energy Commission licenses were issued to Massachusetts individuals and organizations in the period February 1956 to November 1962.

3. Two of the seventeen firms engaged in uranium fabrication in the United States are located In Massachusetts.

4. One of the seven United States concerns manufacturing medical radioisotope teletherapy machines is located in Massachusetts.

5. Two of the six organizations licensed by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to conduct commercial services involving the disposal at sea of low activity packaged wastes are located in Massachusetts.

6. Four critical and two subcritical reactors are now in operation in Massachusetts. They are in use at M. I. T., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Watertown Arsenal and the Yankee Atomic Electric Company with the subcritical reactors at Northeastern University and the University of Massachusetts. A critical reactor is under construction at Lowell Technical Institute.

7. Massachusetts built and launched the world's first nuclear-powered cruiser and destroyer leader. Two nuclear-powered submarine contracts have been awarded to a Massachusetts firm.

8. The Commission on Atomic Energy of the Commonwealth was created by legislation and is composed of outstanding representatives of industry, labor, and the nuclear sciences. It has as its purpose the establishment and maintenance of a broad public relations and industrial development program to stimulate and encourage atomic research and development in the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS WATER

The availability of water in Massachusetts has been one of the most important factors in the industrial development of this Commonwealth. We have been fortunate in having an abundance of soft water of naturally good quality for domestic water supply purposes, industrial water usage, the development of water power, and for recreational and agricultural purposes.

The average annual rainfall is 43 inches compared to the national average of 23 inches. In a wet year it may be as high as 60 inches while in a dry year as low as 30 inches. More fortunate is the fact that the rainfall is uniform throughout the entire year. Approximately 45 to 55 per cent of the rainfall flows to the sea in our 4, 320 miles of streams.. However, Massachusetts is doubly blessed for it receives the stream flow of the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers resulting from rainfall in Vermont and New Hampshire. There are 254 square miles of water surface in the State. This water area is made up of about 1, 215 Great Ponds (a Great Pond is a nautral pond with an area of more than 10 acres) having an aggregate area of about 153 square miles, the remaining area consisting of small ponds of less than ten acres and artificial reservoirs.

The 273 municipalities having public water supply systems, which are about 90 per cent municipally owned, use approximately 600 million gallons per day. About 35 per cent of this consumption is supplied by the Metropolitan Water District. The District wholesales water to 30 cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan Area and six municipalities outside of the area, extending as far west as the Connecticut River.

Fortunately the safe yield of the present sources of water supply is about 800 million gallons per day. However, because of the continued increase in municipal water consumption, the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission is studying the water resources of the various river valleys, including the ground water resources, to meet future needs.

Mr. Clarence I. Sterling - Director and Chief Engineer
Massachusetts Water Resources Commission

PLANNING

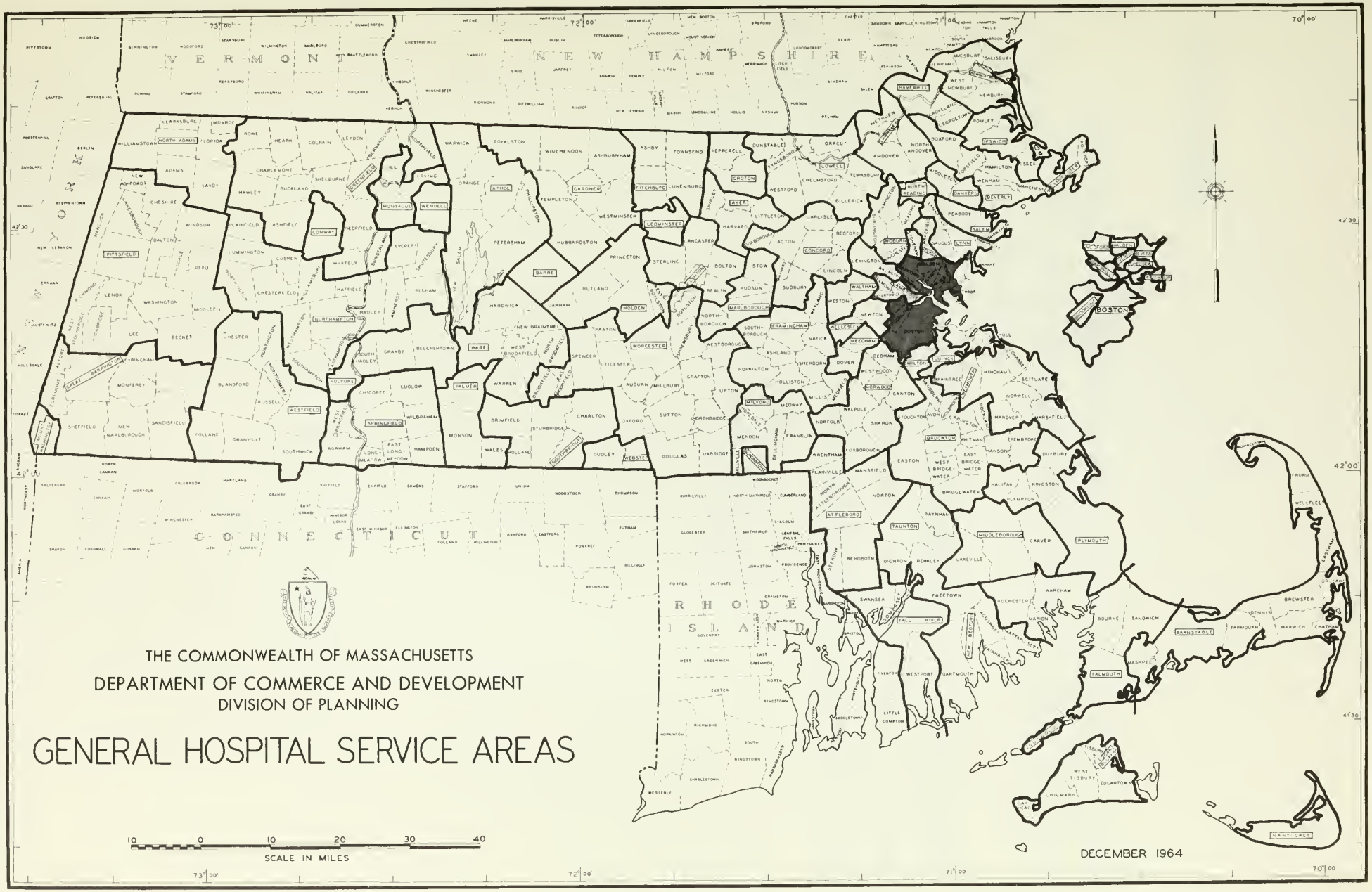
Much of the success and growth of modern commercial enterprise rests largely on systematic advance planning. However, planning is not a function that is limited to a successful corporation. In Massachusetts, 293 communities have established Planning Boards exemplifying the progressive attitude of its citizens toward the future of their respective city or town.

Although these communities comprise only 82% of the total 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, they do include approximately 98% of the population. Since 1950, nearly 200 of the above-mentioned communities have employed professional planners to formulate comprehensive Master Plans to guide their growth.

Another note-worthy accomplishment is the establishment of eight regional planning agencies within the state. Many of these agencies are now engaged in transportation studies in cooperation with state and federal agencies. With the reorganization of the Department, the Planning Division was separated into two bureaus -- planning assistance and area planning. The latter will undertake the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the entire Commonwealth to guide its economic stability and growth.

To the firm that contemplates establishing a manufacturing plant or research complex; local, regional and state planning provide the background and the assistance for sound development. A sound, long-range plan for both local and area development can be of incalculable assistance to the industrialist. It provides a background of technical information including data on such diversified matters as population, land use, water supply, sewage disposal, commuting patterns and circulation.

Sound area, economic and industrial development must be based upon all features that interact to provide its environment. Therefore, the extensive planning programs in process in Massachusetts can and do provide the background and assistance for such development.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF PLANNING

GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICE AREAS

10 0 10 20 30 40

SCALE IN MILES

DECEMBER 1964

MONOGRAPHS

Monographs are available for each of the three hundred and fifty-one cities and towns in the COMMONWEALTH plus the ten major metropolitan areas and fourteen counties.

These profiles present up-to-date statistical factual data on population, housing,economic base, employment and payrolls, municipal finance, public education, transportation planning, industrial development and utilities for each municipality or region.

Sample copies are available upon request.

THERE ARE 5Ms IN MASSACHUSETTS

MONEY MANPOWER MANAGEMENT
MARKETS MATERIALS

GOVERNOR JOHN A. VOLPE
COMMISSIONER T. W. SCHULENBERG

MASSACHUSETTS

MASS.
MA 30.7:
1967

facts book

transportation: employment: population:
liveability: education: research & utilities:
housing & wages: labor & taxes

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

State Office Building, Government Center
100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. 02202
Phone: 727-3206

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T. W. SCHULENBERG
COMMISSIONER

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Commerce and Development

State Office Building
100 Cambridge Street, Boston 02202

727-3221

Copy 3

January 1967

Herein are a few basic facts about the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They are intended to indicate some general plant location features. Our files of detailed supplementary information and intimate community knowledge are readily available to explore confidentially any interest you may have in any type of business endeavor in the Commonwealth.

Please do not hesitate to call on us at any time this Department may be of service.

T. W. Schulenberg
Commissioner

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Commerce and Development
LIBRARY

January 1967

MASSACHUSETTS

IN BRIEF -

with 2.9% (5,149,834) of the National POPULATION (Ninth) and
0.2% (8,093 square miles) of the National AREA (Forty-fifth)

1. Ranks FIRST in LABOR STABILITY among the ten leading industrial states over a fifteen-year period.

2. Includes RESEARCH as a MAJOR INDUSTRY with 931 Industrial Research Laboratories employing over 31,000 scientists, engineers and technicians.

3. In ENGINEERING DEGREES alone, Massachusetts ranked fourth in Ph. D's granted (188), third in Masters (860) and seventh in B. S. (1,709) in 1964.

4. Has $3,050 income per capita for 1965. (U. S. $2,746).

5. Welcomed more than 570 NEW FIRMS along the World-Famous Industrial Highway--Route 128.

6. Has 91,441 people employed in ELECTRICAL MACHINERY manufacturing (the LARGEST manufacturing employer in the Commonwealth).

7. Ranks EIGHTH in MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (654,000) May 1965.

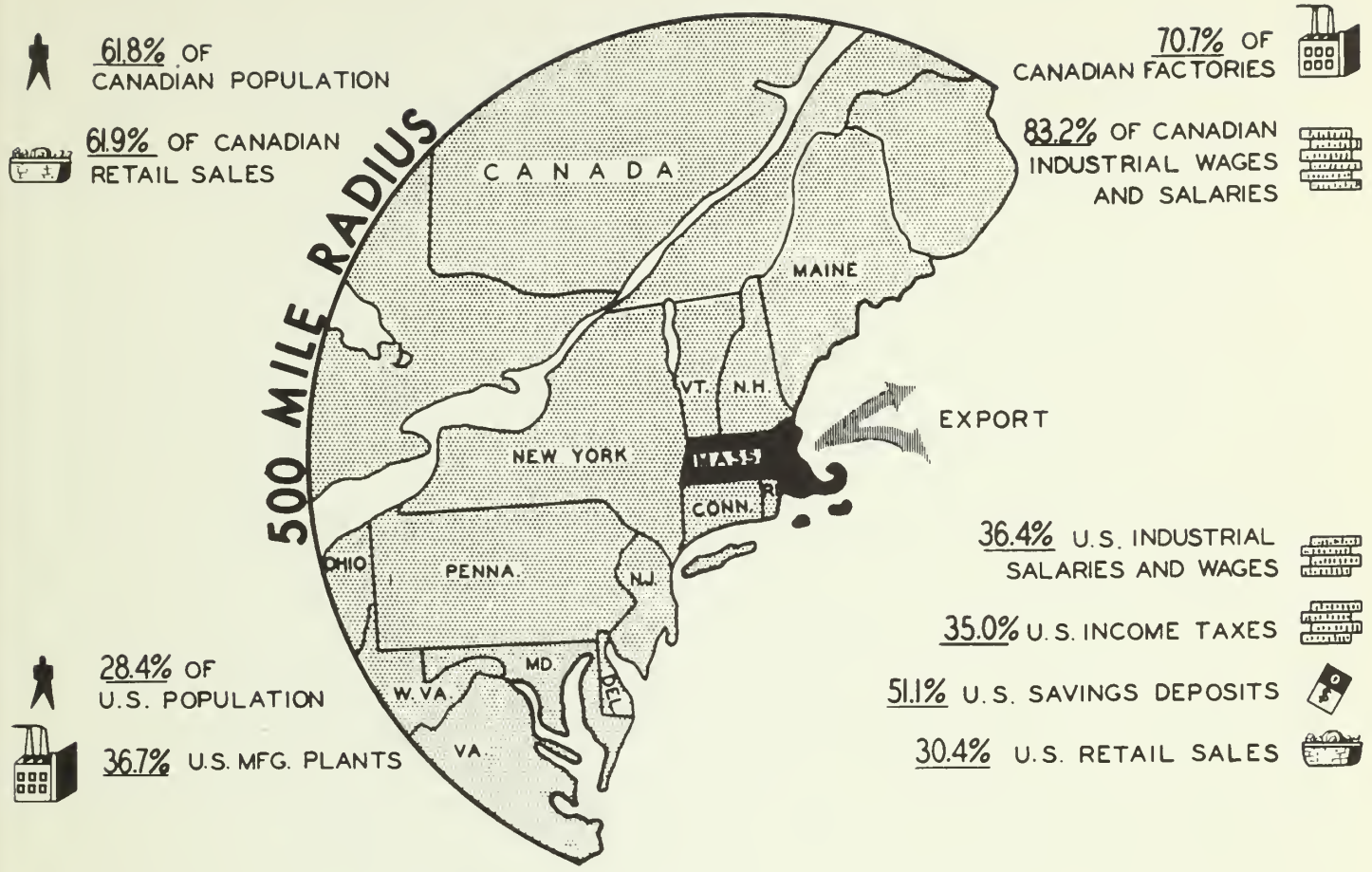
8. Has unusual manufacturing DIVERSITY with

   1,094 Apparel, 1,235 Printing and Publishing, 1,323 Machinery
   1,040 Fabricated Metals, 907 Foods, 618 Leather, 473 Textiles,
   443 Chemical, 406 Furniture and Fixtures, 370 Lumber and Wood
   515 Electrical Machinery, 345 Paper and 258 Primary Metal Firms

9. Ranks TENTH in VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE ($6,340,000,000) in 1963.

10. Produced 14.6% of the national SHOE output (FIRST in the country) in 1965.

The Commonwealth is COMPACT, CONVENIENT and COOPERATIVE, with many fine industrial sites along our new expressways: A fine place to live as well as work.



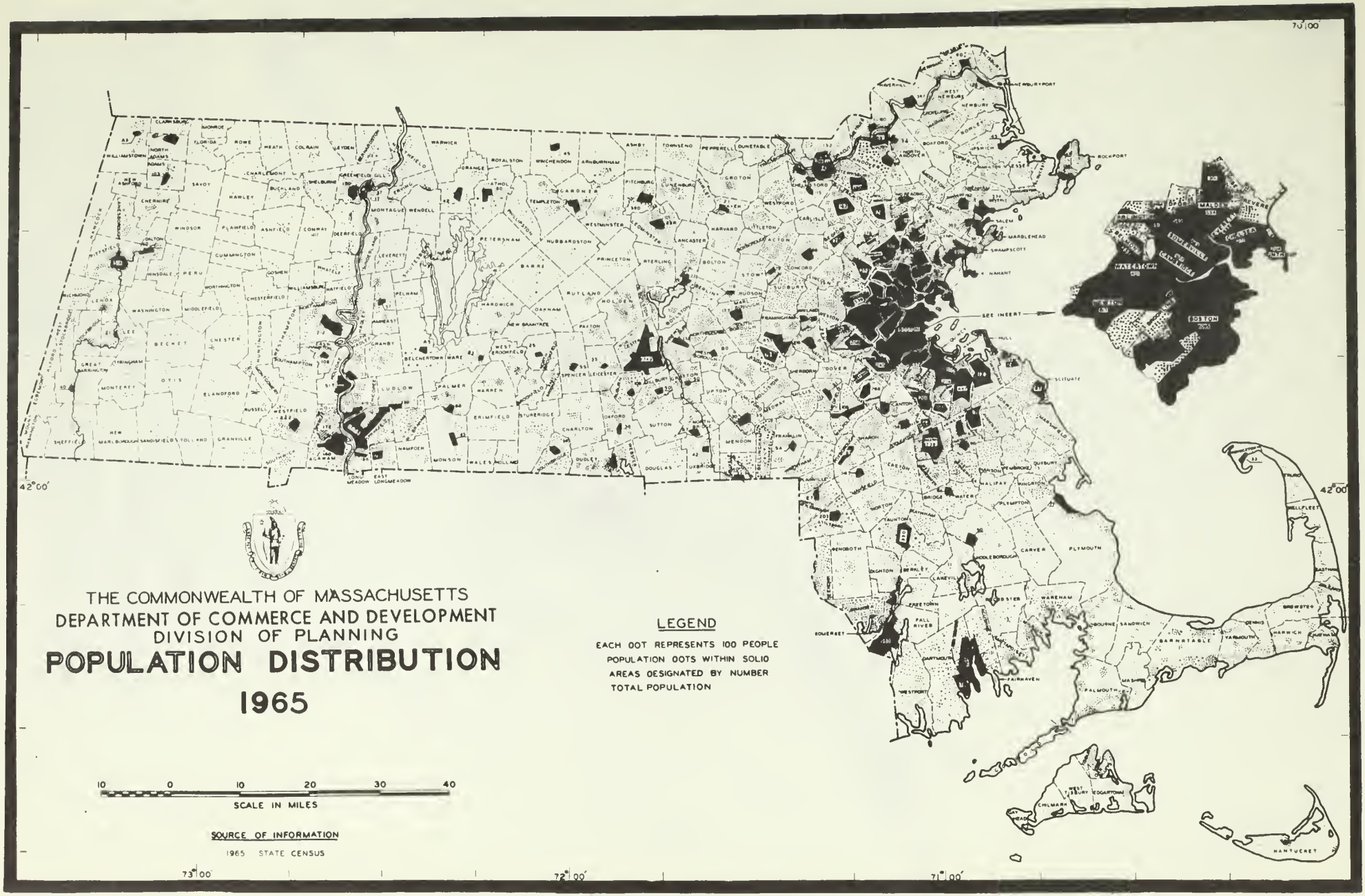
NUCLEUS OF THE NORTHEAST

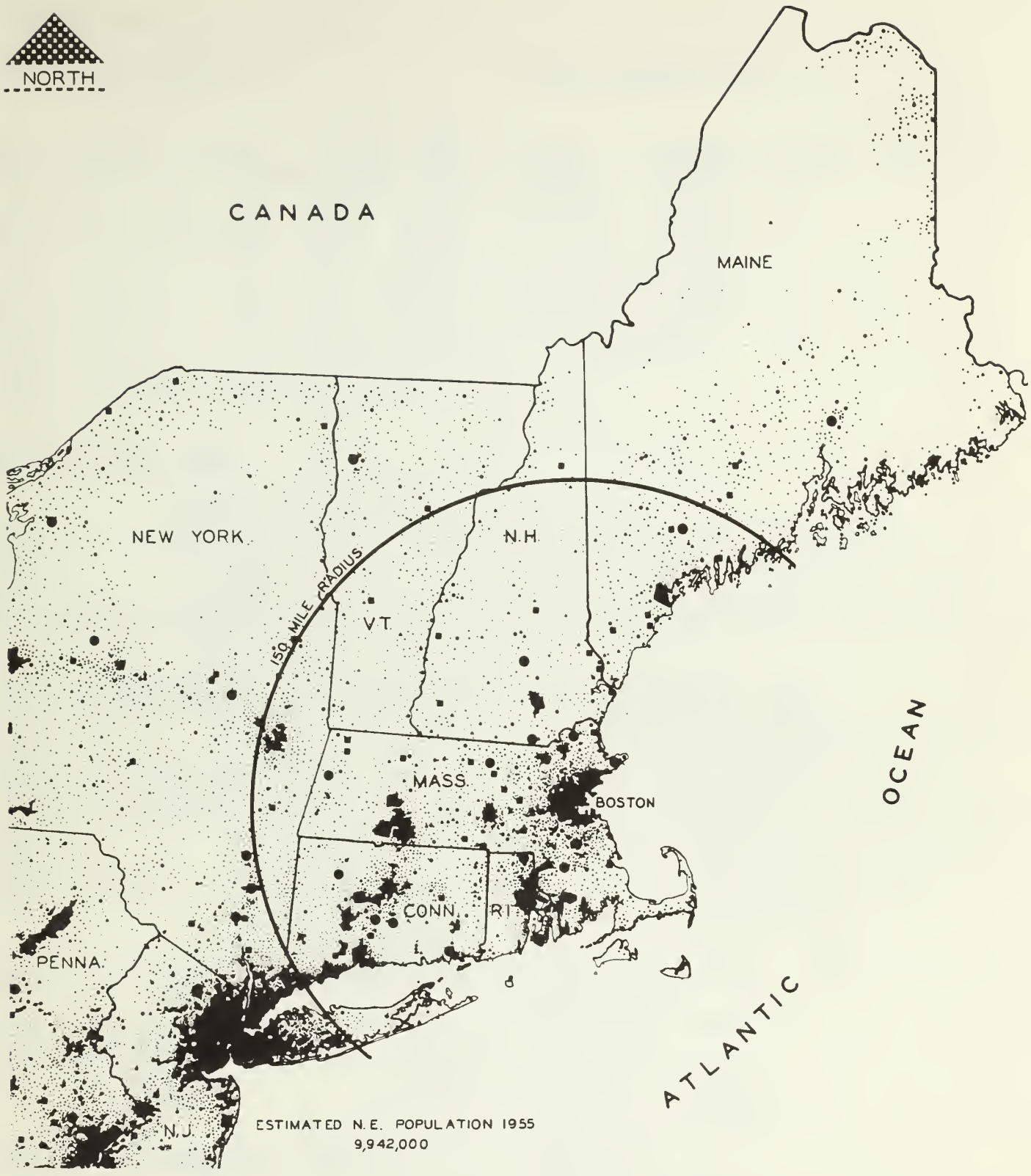
SOURCES OF PERCENTAGES: UNITED STATES FIGURES: POPULATION, 1966 EST., U.S. CENSUS BUREAU., MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND PAYROLLS, U.S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1963. INCOME TAXES, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, 1965. SAVINGS DEPOSITS, ANNUAL REPORT, FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, 1965., RETAIL SALES, 1963 U.S. CENSUS OF BUSINESS, RETAIL TRADE.

CANADIAN FIGURES - 1966 POPULATION AND 1965 RETAIL SALES (ESTIMATED), SALES MANAGEMENT, SURVEY OF BUYING POWER, JUNE 10, 1966. CANADIAN FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES, 1961. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON 727-3221


THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1965
LEGEND
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE
POPULATION DOTS WITHIN SOLID
AREAS DESIGNATED BY NUMBER
TOTAL POPULATION
10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES
SOURCE OF INFORMATION
1965 STATE CENSUS
73°00'
72°00'
71°00'
42°00'
SEE INSERT



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND

40 0 40 80
SCALE IN MILES

- URBANIZED AREAS
- PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
- PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000
- PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
- PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500
- PLACES OF 500 TO 1,000

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1960

POPULATION - U. S. CENSUS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Year	Number	Mass.	Ratio to 1930 N.E.	U.S.
1910	3,366,416	79.2%	80.2%	74.9%
1920	3,852,356	90.7	90.6	86.1
1930	4,249,614	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	4,316,721	101.6	103.3	107.3
1945	4,493,281	105.7	101.9*	108.3*
1950	4,690,514	110.4	114.1	122.8
1955	4,837,645	113.8	118.6*	134.0*
1960	5,149,834	121.2	128.7	145.6
1965	5,295,281	124.6	136.7*	157.3*

AGE COMPOSITION, 1960

Age	Number	Percent of Total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Under 5	548,457	10.7%	10.8%	11.3%
5 - 13	860,529	16.7	17.1	18.2
14 - 19	433,785	8.4	8.5	8.9
14-over	3,739,592	72.6	72.1	70.4
21-over	3,245,066	63.0	62.4	60.3
65-over	571,609	11.1	10.7	9.2
Median Age		32.1	31.6	29.5

RACIAL DATA, 1960

	Number	Percent of total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
White	5,023,144	97.5%	97.5%	88.6%
Negro	111,842	2.2	2.3	10.5
Other	13,592	.3	.2	.9
Foreign Stock	2,058,309	40.0	36.8	19.0
Foreign Born	576,452	11.2	10.1	5.4

Of the 2,058,309 persons of foreign stock 26.6% were Canadian, 15.1% Italian, 13.4% Irish, 9.4% United Kingdom and 6.7% Polish.

EDUCATION (persons 25 years old & over)

	Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Median No. of School yrs. completed	11.6	11.2	10.6
Completing less than 5 grades	6.0%	5.9%	8.4%
Completing High School or more	47.0%	44.6%	41.1%

OCCUPATION, 1960

Of the 3,740,142 persons 14 years old and over in Massachusetts 2,087,874 or 55.8% were in the civilian labor force. Of these 63.9% were males and 36.1% were females. 4.2% were unemployed compared with 4.6% in New England and 5.1% in the United States.

Group	No.	% of total in Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8%	12.1%	11.2%
Mgrs., Off., & Prop.	161,761	8.1	8.7	12.3
Clerical, etc.	325,690	16.3	15.3	14.4
Sales	146,372	7.3	7.0	7.2
Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.	279,196	14.0	14.6	13.5
Operatives	436,010	21.8	22.4	18.4
Pvt. Hshld. Workers	27,824	1.4	1.7	2.7
Service wkrs.	171,278	8.6	8.0	8.4
Laborers	78,804	3.9	4.6	7.0
Not Reported	116,838	5.8	5.6	4.9

POLITICS, PARTY AFFILIATION, 1966**

Total Registered Voters	2,633,312
Registered Democratic	41.8%
Registered Republican	22.9%
Unenrolled Voters	35.3%

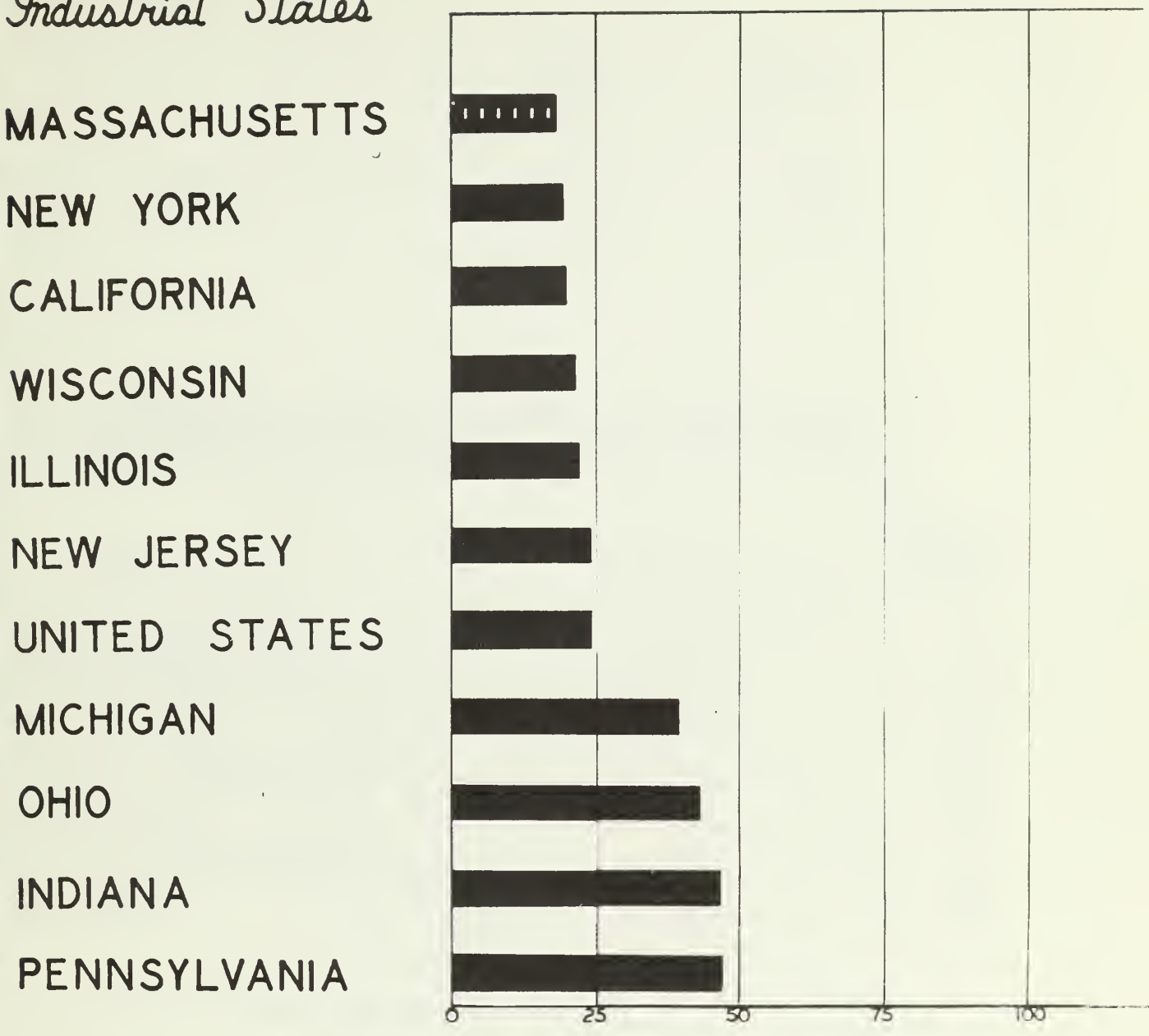
INCOMES OF FAMILIES, 1960

	Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Incomes under $3,000	12.4%	13.6%	21.4%
From $3,000 - $5,999	34.2	34.8	32.8
From $6,000 - $9,999	36.4	35.3	30.8
$10,000 and over	17.0	16.3	15.1
Median Income	$6272	$6128	$5660

**Secretary of the Commonwealth

*Estimates from Series P-25, U. S. Dept. of Commerce Pop. Reports

Leading Industrial States



LABOR STABILITY

MAN-DAYS IDLE FROM LABOR DISPUTES
PER 10,000 MAN-DAYS AVAILABLE

1951-1965: AVERAGE
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce
and
Development

MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE - 1960

	Male	Female	Total
Population	2,486,235	2,662,343	5,148,578
Persons 14 years old & over (1)	1,767,680	1,972,462	3,740,142
Civilian Labor Force (1)	1,335,045	753,506	2,088,551

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS 1960 (1)

Group	Number	Percent of Total
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8
Farmers & Farm Managers	7,763	.4
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	153,998	7.7
Clerical & Kindred Workers	325,690	16.3
Sales Workers	146,372	7.3
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	279,196	14.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	436,010	21.8
Private Household Workers	27,824	1.4
Service Workers	171,278	8.6
Farm Laborers & Foremen	8,508	.4
Laborers (Except Farm & Mine)	70,296	3.5
Not Reported	116,838	5.8
Total	2,000,312	100.0

(1) Based on a total state population of 5,149,317

PARTIAL BREAKDOWN OF PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

	Male	Female
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	6,130	1,312
Engineering & Physical Sciences Technicians	1,371	430
Engineers	33,417	284
Natural Scientists	4,079	802

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR FACTS

DAYS LOST TO STRIKES - 1964

	State	% of Mfg. Emp. to total Non-Agri. Emp. 1964 (1)	No. of Mfg. Employees 1964 (1) in thousands	Manufacturing Man-Days Idle Due to Strikes in 1964 (2)	Mfg. Man Days Lost Per Mfg. Worker (3)
1.	California	25	1,405.4	945,000	.67
2.	Connecticut	43	419.3	134,000	.32
3.	Illinois	34	1,231.8	1,060,000	.86
4.	Indiana	41	622.8	478,000	.77
5.	Massachusetts	33	648.6	217,000	.33
6.	Michigan	41	999.9	4,070,000	4.07
7.	New Jersey	37	783.7	836,000	1.07
8.	New York	29	1,808.7	960,000	.53
9.	Ohio	39	1,245.2	2,010,000	1.61
10.	Pennsylvania	38	1,427.3	861,000	.60
11.	Wisconsin	37	465.4	520,000	1.12

(1) U. S. Department of Labor, "Employment and Earnings" Monthly Issues

(2) U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin #1460 "Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1964"

(3) Computed by Research, Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

EMPLOYMENT

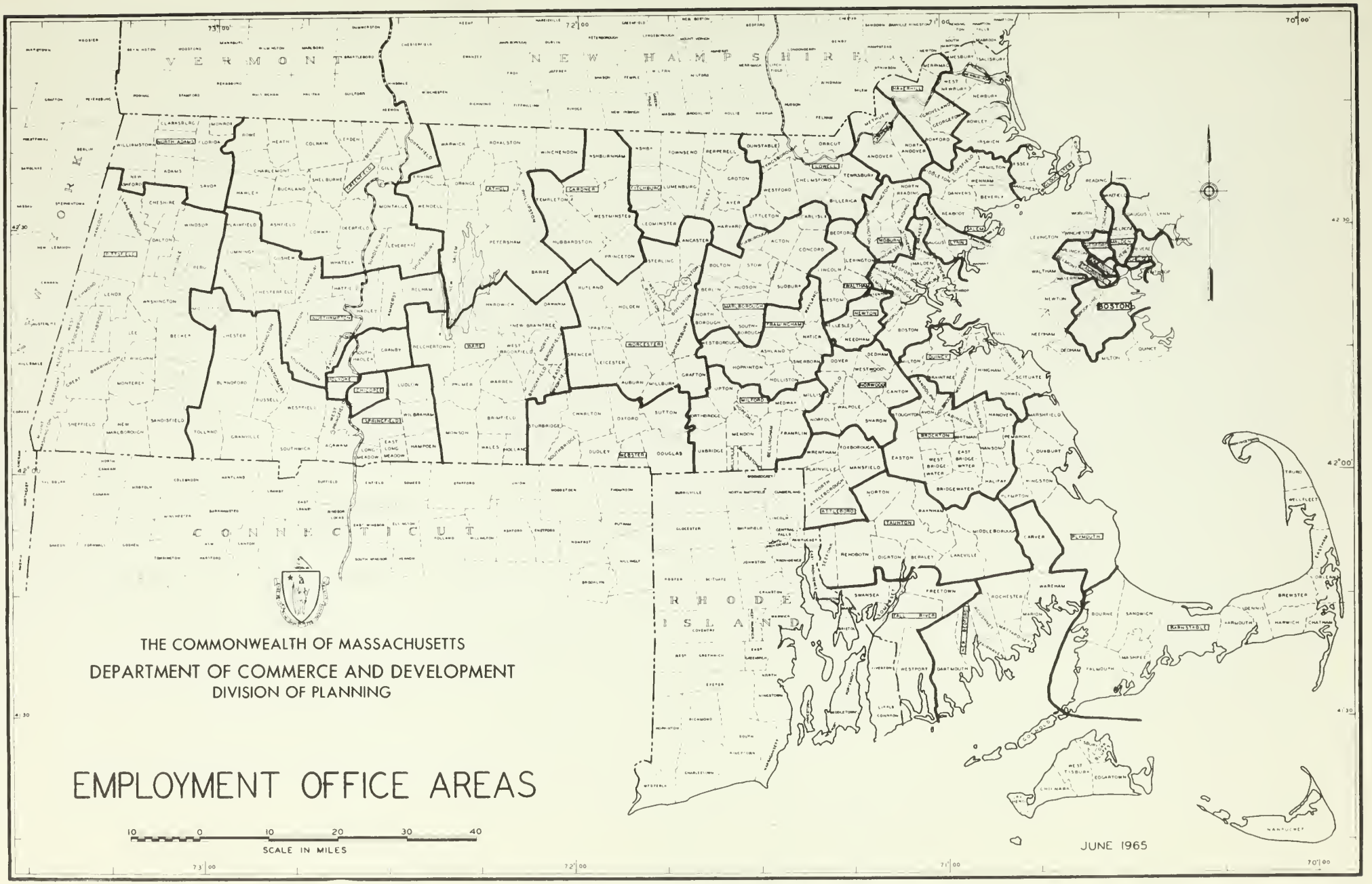
Statistics of employment by major non-agriculture industry groups in Massachusetts for the month of September in the years 1963-1965 are shown in Table I. These are the total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full time. Included are salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alteration to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of armed forces are excluded.

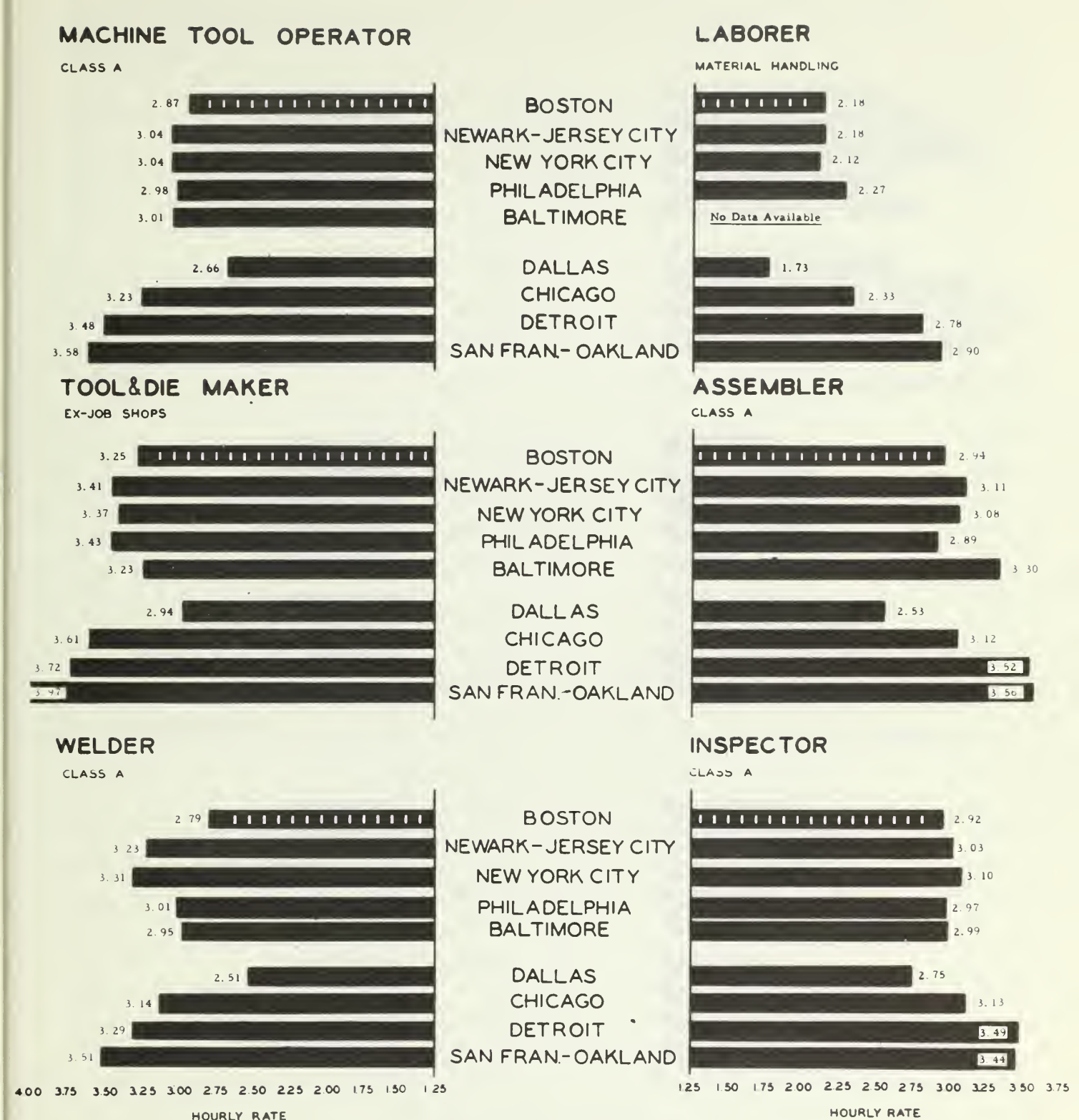
Table II contains the latest available employment and payroll statistics by major industry groups and the detailed information on manufacturing as reported by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. This data applies to establishments with employees covered by unemployment insurance only.

TABLE I. MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT September 1963-1965 (In Thousands)

	1963	1964	1965
Contract Construction	117.5	93.9	98.0
Manufacturing	662.1	651.7	668.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	102.9	104.1	103.1
Wholesale & Retail	397.3	404.5	415.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	104.7	106.8	106.6
Service & Misc.	333.4	355.5	369.0

Source: "Employment & Earnings," November 1965


VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
BOSTON
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AREAS
10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES
JUNE 1965

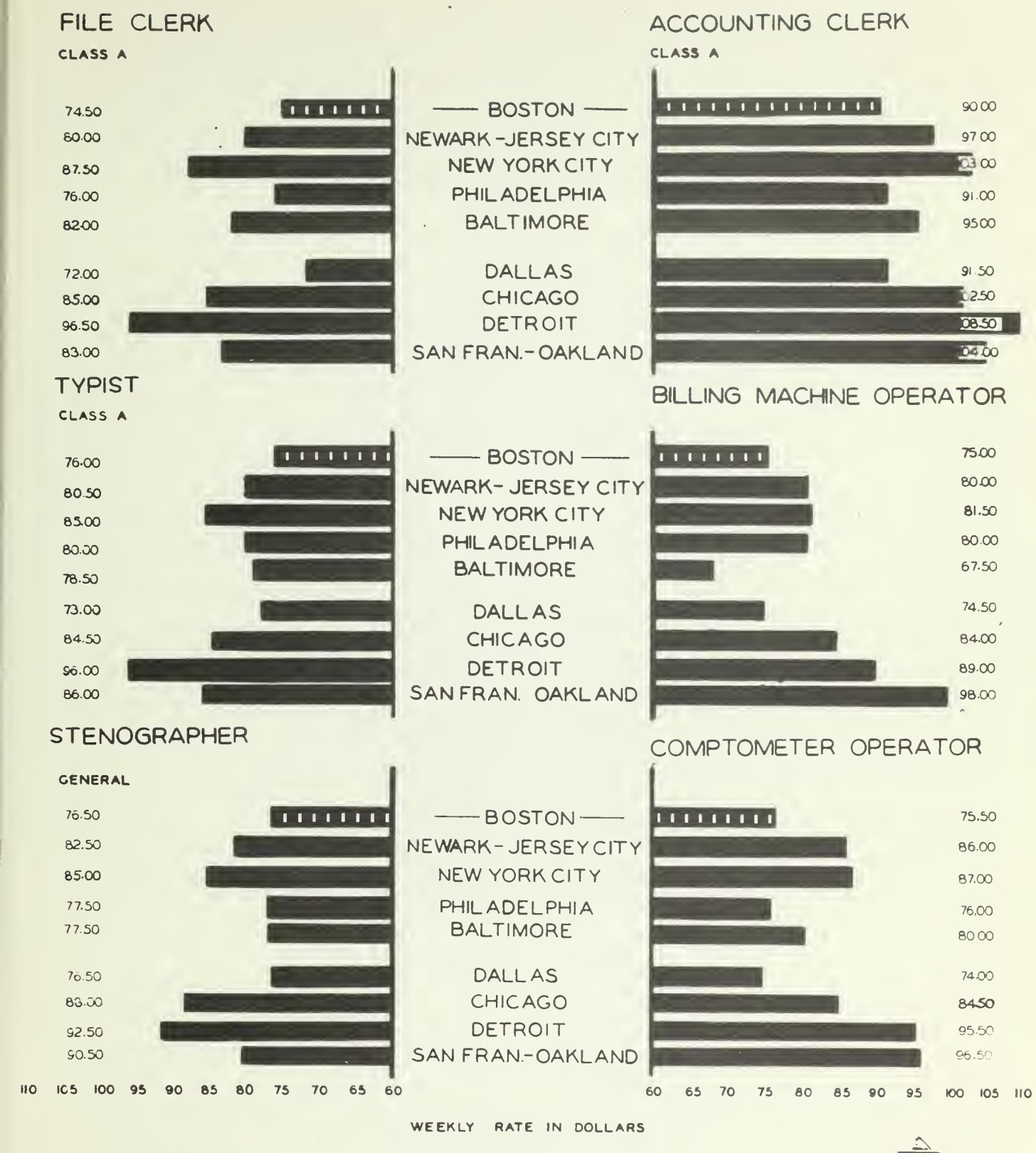


HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS

APRIL-JUNE 1965 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
FOR MEN IN MACHINERY INDUSTRIES
EXCLUDING OVERTIME OR PREMIUM PAY FOR NIGHT WORK

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development



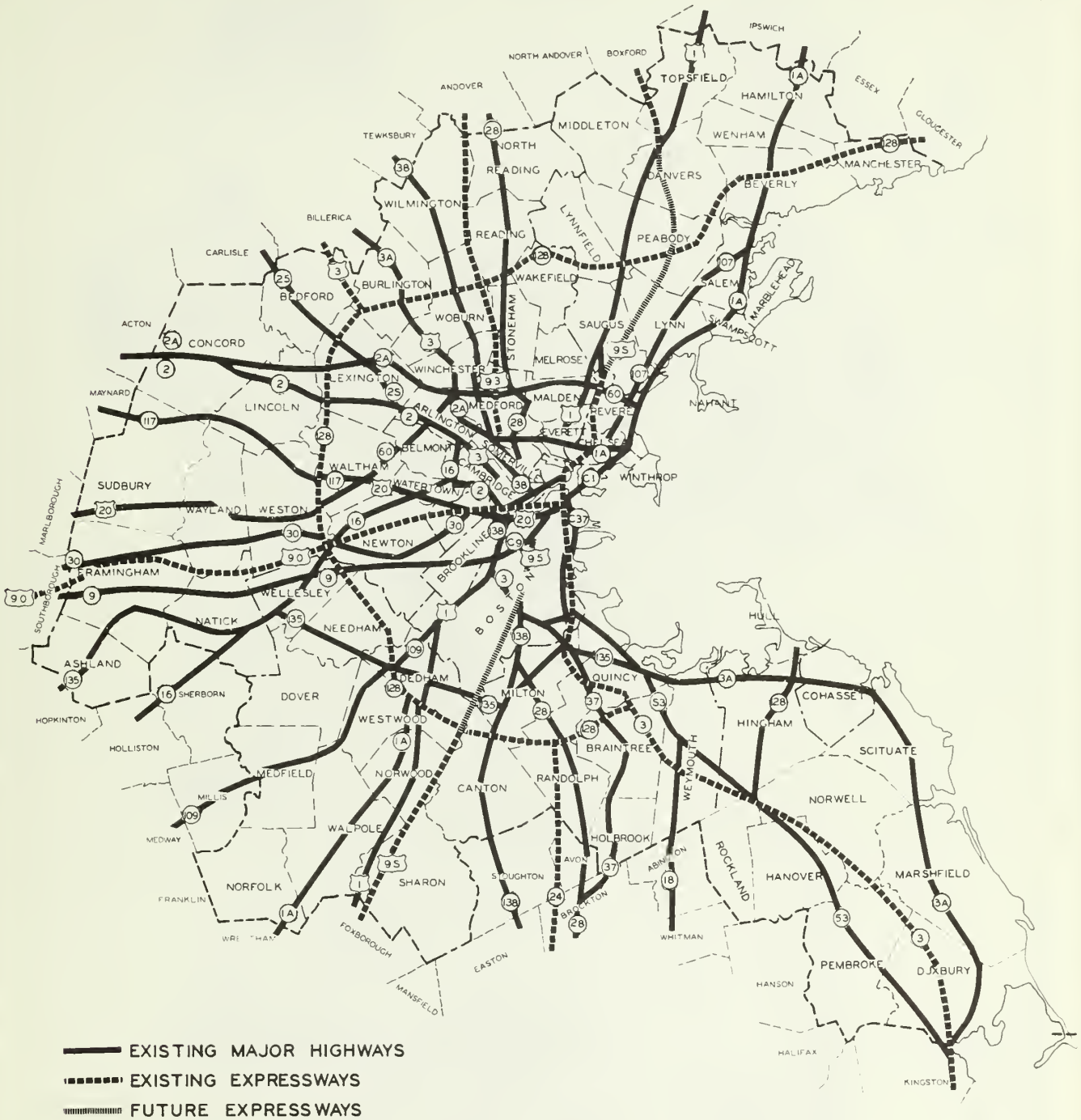
WEEKLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1964-1965 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR WOMEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES
SALARIES BASED ON STANDARD WORKING SCHEDULES

SOURCE: U.S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

MAJOR HIGHWAYS



EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS

EXISTING EXPRESSWAYS

FUTURE EXPRESSWAYS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

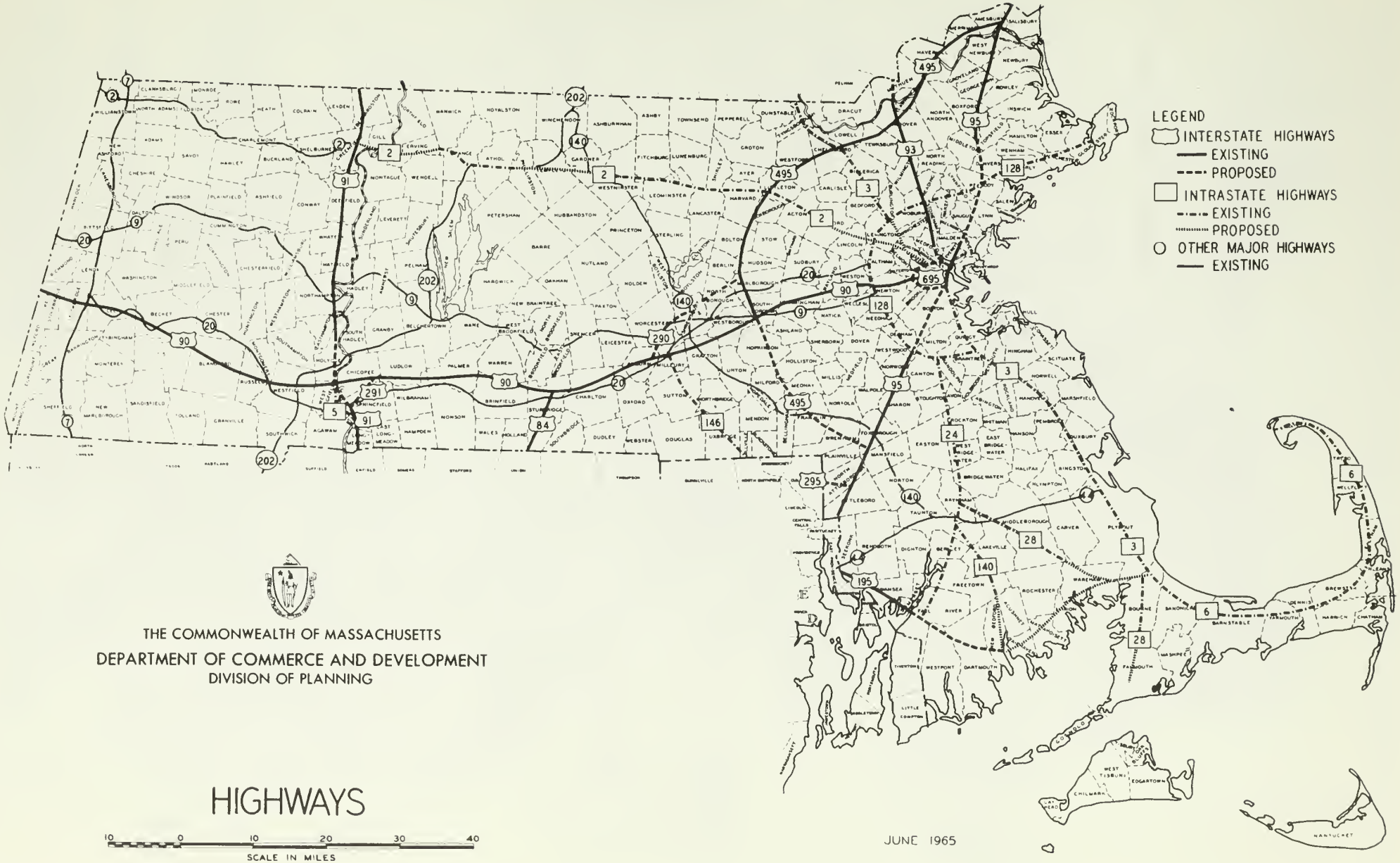
AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

SCALE IN MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

JUNE 1965

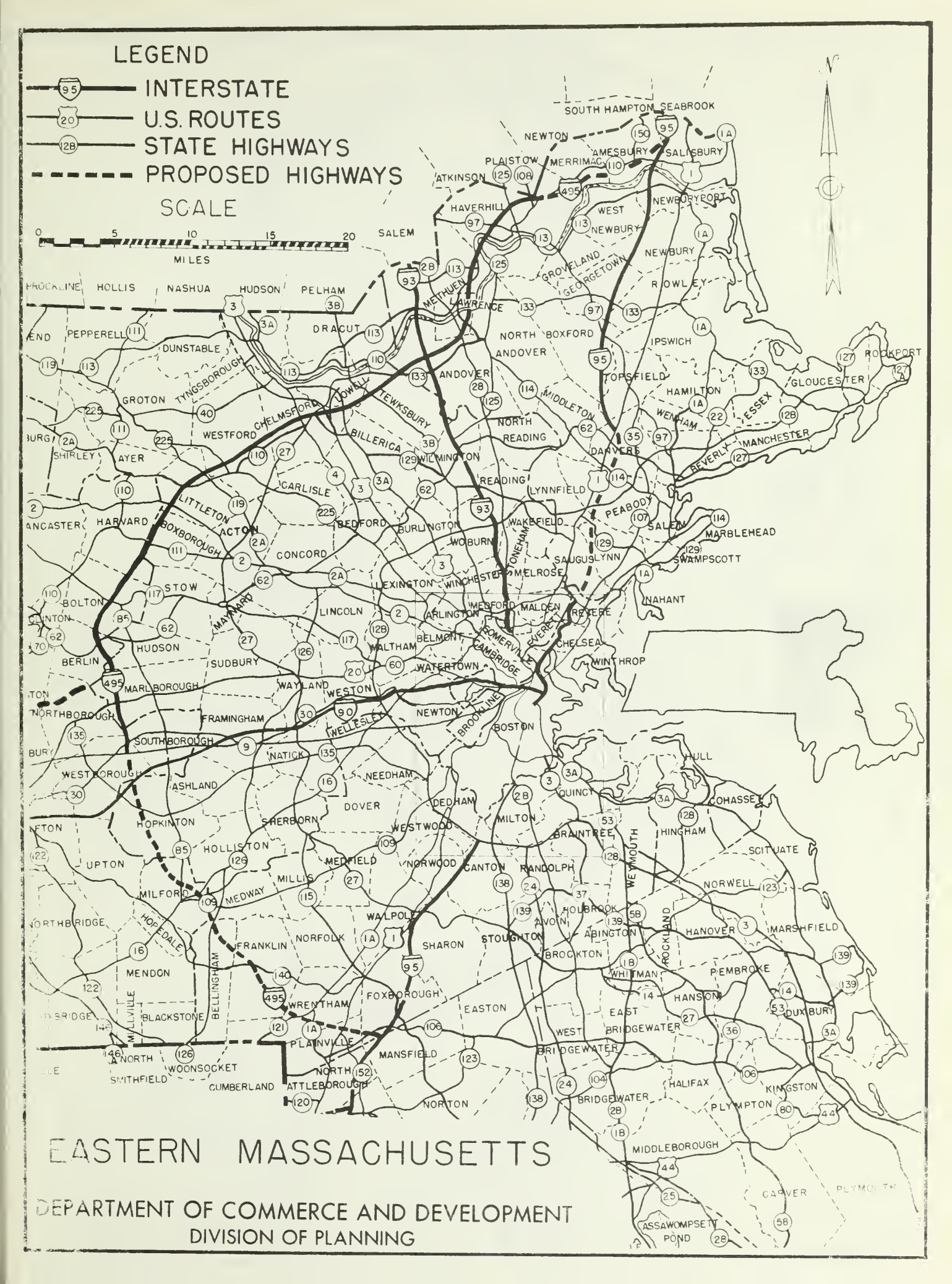


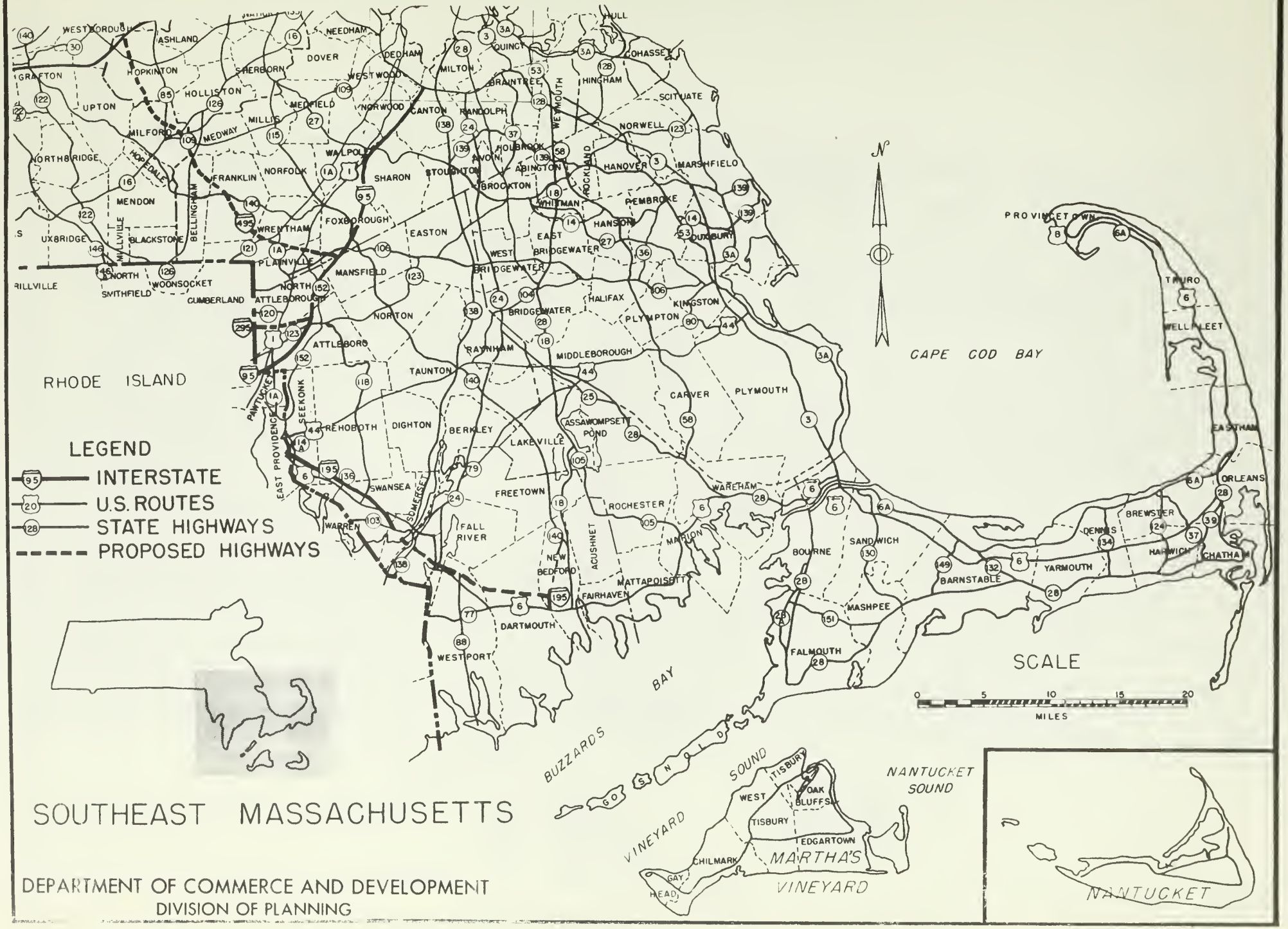
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING

HIGHWAYS

10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES

JUNE 1965


LEGEND
INTERSTATE
U.S. ROUTES
STATE HIGHWAYS
PROPOSED HIGHWAYS
SCALE
0 5 10 15 20
MILES
N
EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
SOUTH HAMPTON
SEABROOK
NEWTON
AMESBURY
SALISBURY
PLAISTOW
MERRIMAC
ATKINSON
HAVERHILL
WEST NEWBURY
NEWBURYPORT
NEWBURY
GROVELAND
GEORGETOWN
ROWLEY
SALEM
METHUEN
LAWRENCE
NORTH BOXFORD
ANDOVER
IPSWICH
TOPSFIELD
ROCKPORT
GLOUCESTER
HAMILTON
WENHAM
ESSEX
MANCHESTER
BEVERLY
MIDDLETON
NORTH READING
DANVERS
READING
LYNNFIELD
PEABODY
MARBLEHEAD
SWAMPSCOTT
SAUGUS
LYNN
WAKEFIELD
WOBURN
STONEHAM
MELROSE
WINCHESTER
LEXINGTON
BURLINGTON
BEDFORD
CARLISLE
BILLERICA
WILMINGTON
TEWKSBURY
TYNGSBOROUGH
DRACUT
DUNSTABLE
PEPPERELL
HOLLIS
NASHUA
HUDSON
PELHAM
PROCTOR
GROTON
WESTFORD
CHELMSFORD
LOWELL
SHIRLEY
AYER
HARVARD
LITTLETON
BOXBOROUGH
ACTON
CONCORD
STOW
BOLTON
MAYNARD
LINCOLN
ARLINGTON
MEDFORD
MALDEN
EVERETT
REVERE
CHELSEA
WINTHROP
NAHANT
CAMBRIDGE
SOMERVILLE
BELMONT
WALTHAM
WATERTOWN
HUDSON
SUDBURY
BERLIN
MARLBOROUGH
WAYLAND
WESTON
NORTHBOROUGH
FRAMINGHAM
WELLESLEY
NEWTON
BROOKLINE
BOSTON
SOUTHBOROUGH
NATICK
WESTBOROUGH
ASHLAND
NEEDHAM
DOVER
DEDHAM
MILTON
QUINCY
HULL
COHASSET
HINGHAM
BRAINTREE
WEYMOUTH
SCITUATE
NORWELL
HOPKINTON
SHERBORN
WESTWOOD
HOLLISTON
UPTON
MEDFIELD
NORWOOD
CANTON
RANDOLPH
MILLIS
MILFORD
MEDWAY
HOLBROOK
ABINGTON
HANOVER
MARSHFIELD
WALPOLE
AVON
STOUGHTON
BROCKTON
ROCKLAND
WHITMAN
PEMBROKE
HANSON
DUXBURY
NORTHBRIDGE
HOPEDALE
FRANKLIN
NORFOLK
SHARON
MENDON
BELLINGHAM
MILLVILLE
BLACKSTONE
WRENTHAM
FOXBOROUGH
EASTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER
WEST BRIDGEWATER
PLAINVILLE
MANSFIELD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
NORTON
HALIFAX
PLYMPTON
KINGSTON
BRIDGEWATER
MIDDLEBOROUGH
NORTH SMITHFIELD
WOONSOCKET
CUMBERLAND
ASSAWOMPSETT POND
CAPE COD
PLYMOUTH


LEGEND
INTERSTATE
U.S. ROUTES
STATE HIGHWAYS
PROPOSED HIGHWAYS
RHODE ISLAND
CAPE COD BAY
BUZZARDS BAY
VINEYARD SOUND
NANTUCKET SOUND
MARTHA'S VINEYARD
NANTUCKET
SCALE
0 5 10 15 20
MILES
N
WEST BRIDGEWATER
EAST BRIDGEWATER
PLYMPTON
HALIFAX
KINGSTON
PEMBROKE
HANSON
DUXBURY
MARSHFIELD
HANOVER
NORWELL
SCITUATE
HINGHAM
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HOLBROOK
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MILFORD
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BLACKSTONE
UXBRIDGE
RILLVILLE
NORTH SMITHFIELD
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NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
PLAINVILLE
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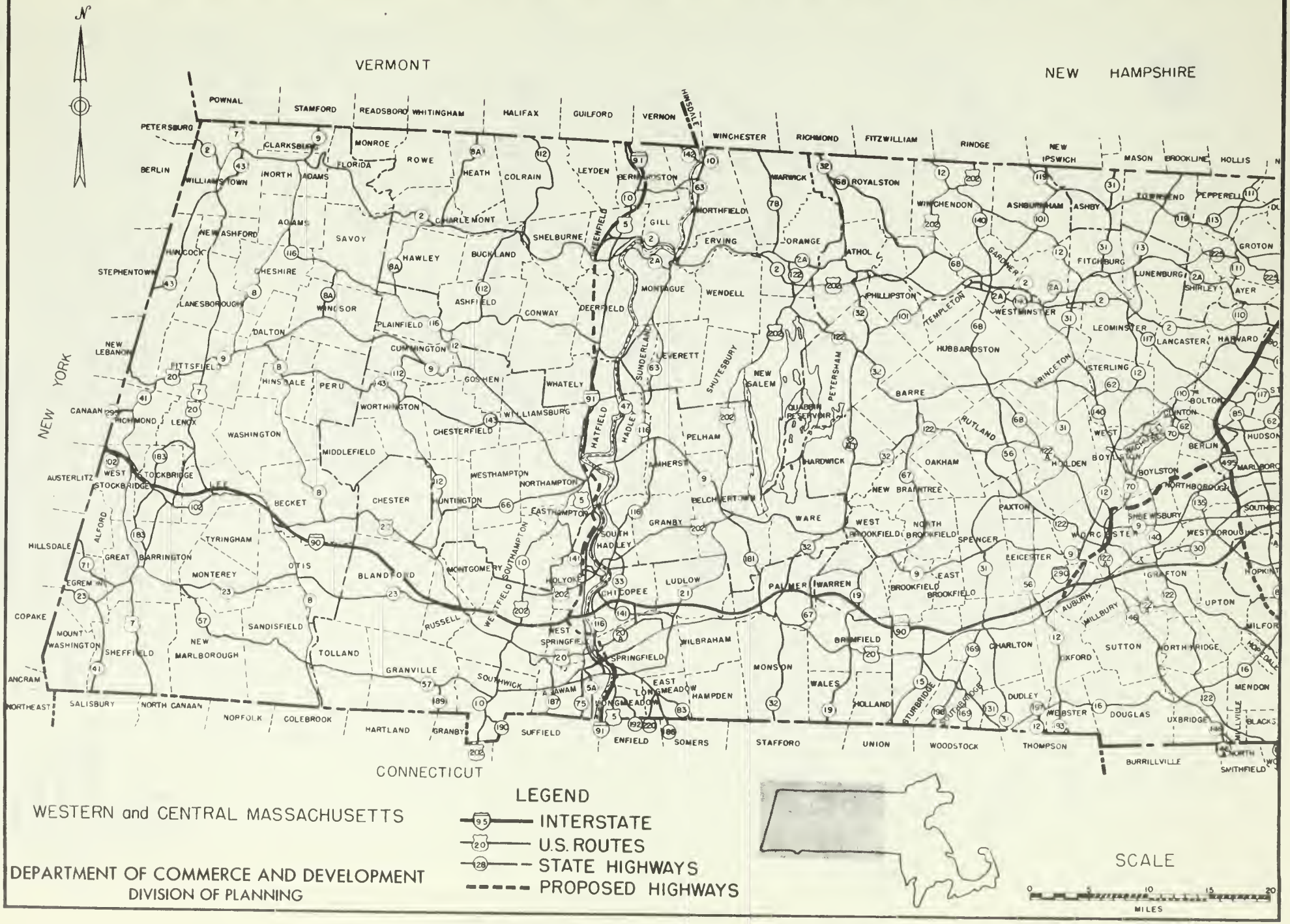
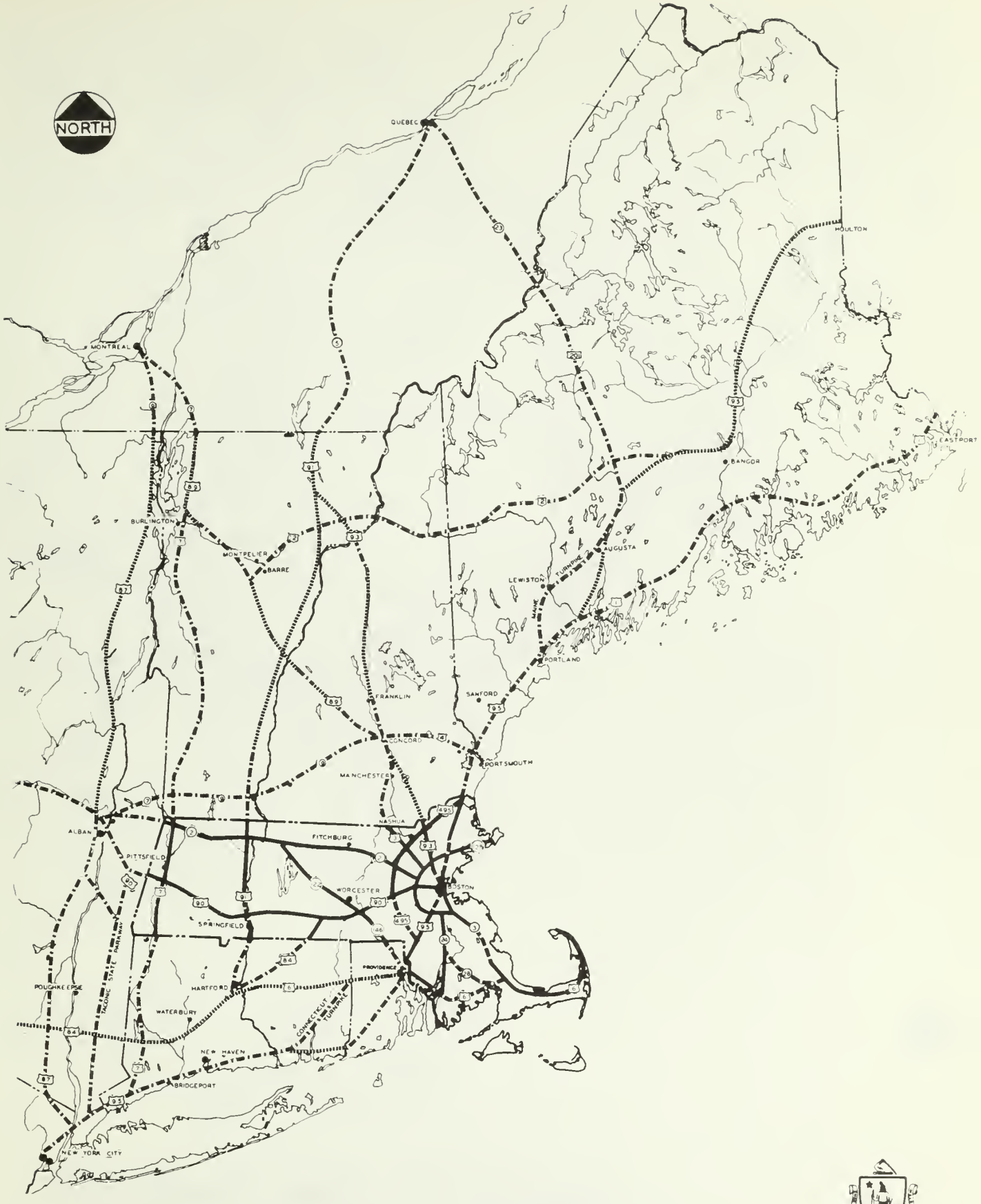
EASTON
NORTON
ATTLEBORO
TAUNTON
RAYNHAM
MIDDLEBOROUGH
CARVER
PLYMOUTH
ASSAWOMPSETT POND
LAKEVILLE
BERKLEY
DIGHTON
REHOBOTH
SEEKONK
PAWTUCKET
EAST PROVIDENCE
SWANSEA
WARREN
SOMERSET
FALL RIVER
FREETOWN
ROCHESTER
MARION
WAREHAM
NEW BEDFORD
ACUSHNET
MATTAPOISETT
FAIRHAVEN
DARTMOUTH
WESTPORT
BOURNE
SANDWICH
MASHPEE
FALMOUTH
BARNSTABLE
YARMOUTH
DENNIS
BREWSTER
HARWICH
CHATHAM
ORLEANS
EASTHAM
WELLFLEET
TRURO
PROVINCETOWN
TISBURY
WEST TISBURY
OAK BLUFFS
EDGARTOWN
CHILMARK
GAY HEAD
SOUTHEAST MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING



WESTERN and CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING



PRESENT AND FUTURE HIGHWAYS IN NEW ENGLAND

MAJOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS ----- FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS ROADS

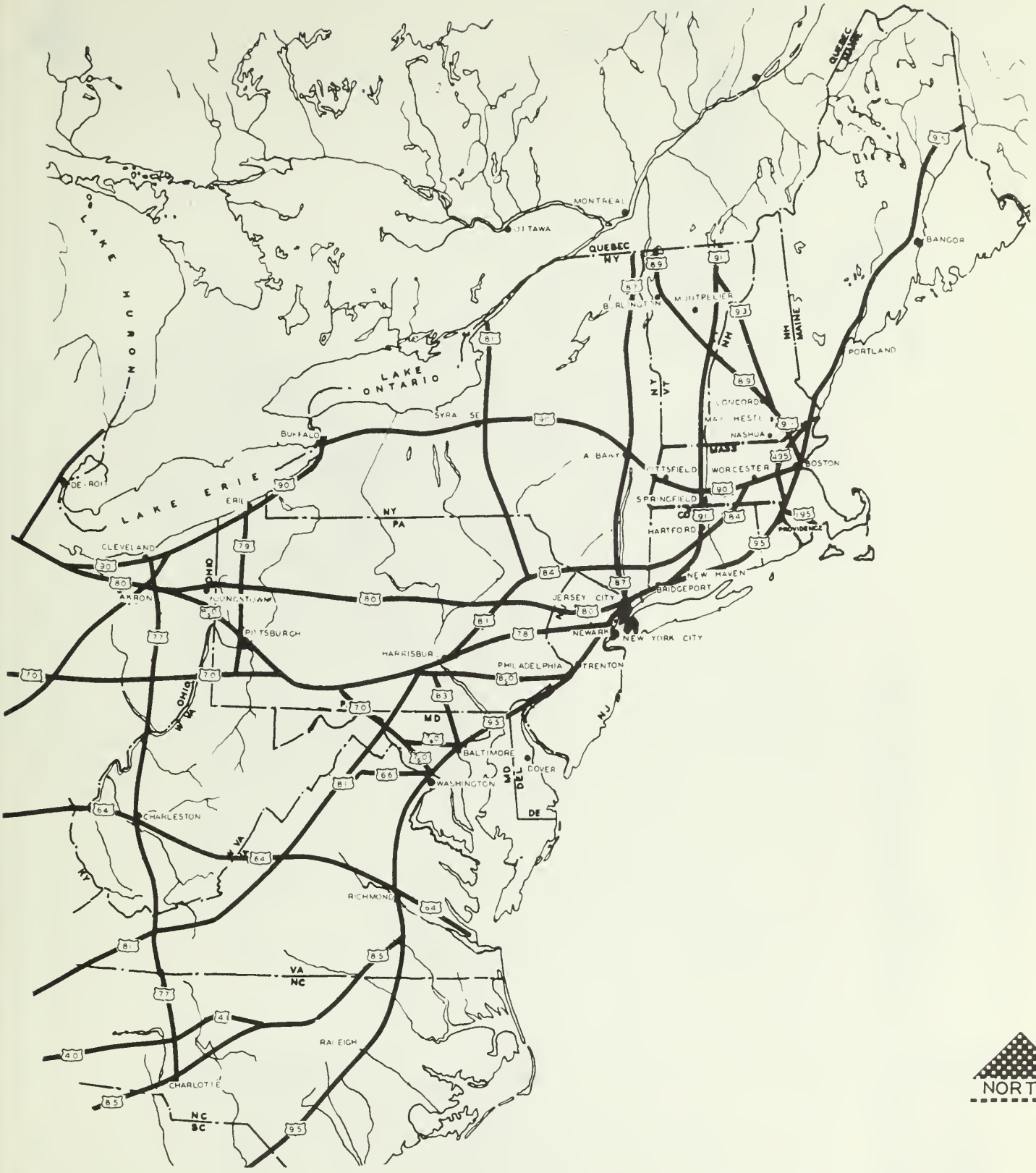
MAJOR NEW ENGLAND ROADS ..... FUTURE NEW ENGLAND ROADS

40 30 20 10 0 20 40 60 80

SCALE IN MILES

JUNE 1965

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development



PRESENT AND PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

50 0 50 100 150 200

SCALE IN MILES

MAY 1963

RAILROADS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

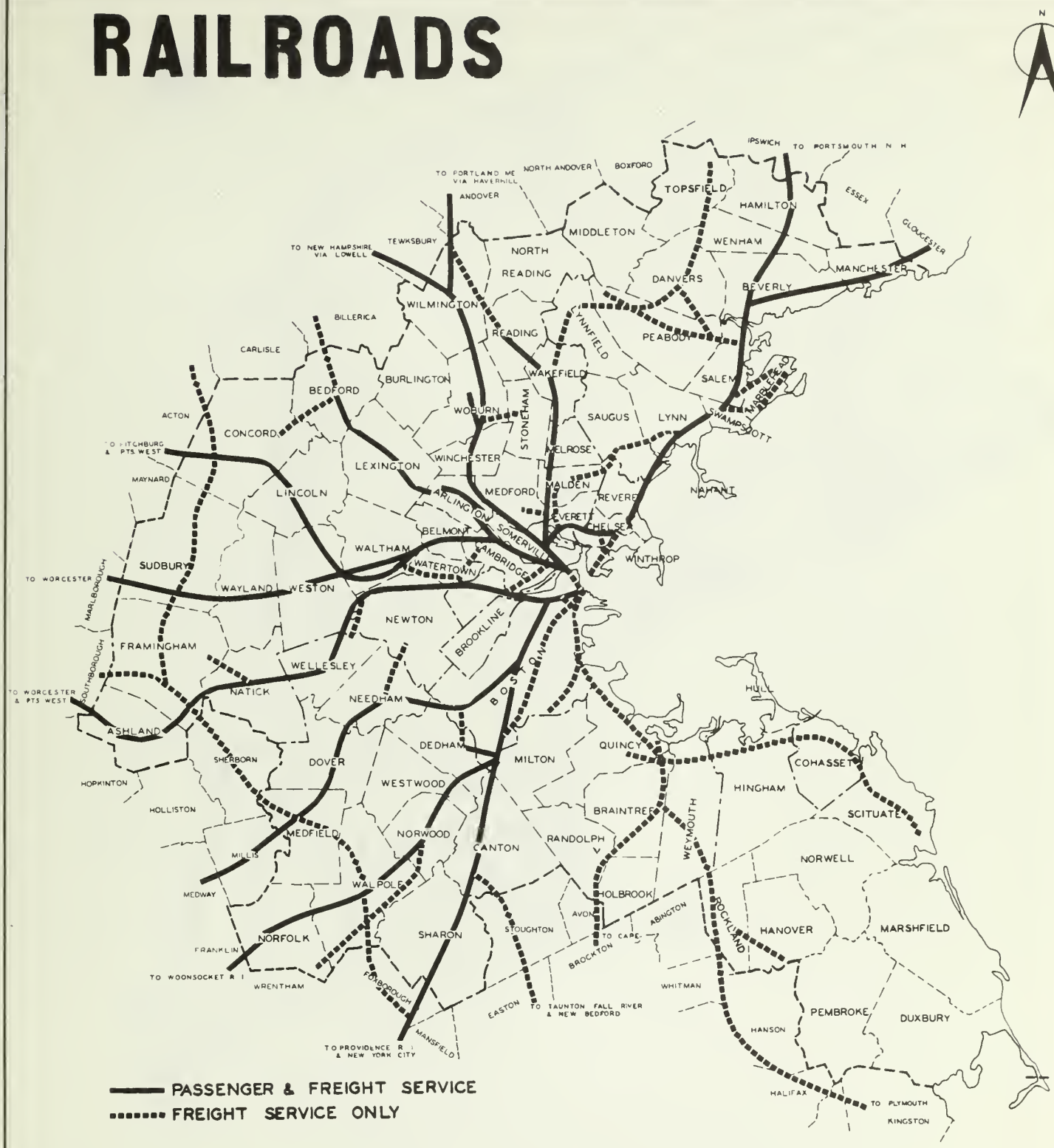
AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

SCALE IN MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE: DEPT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

RAILROADS

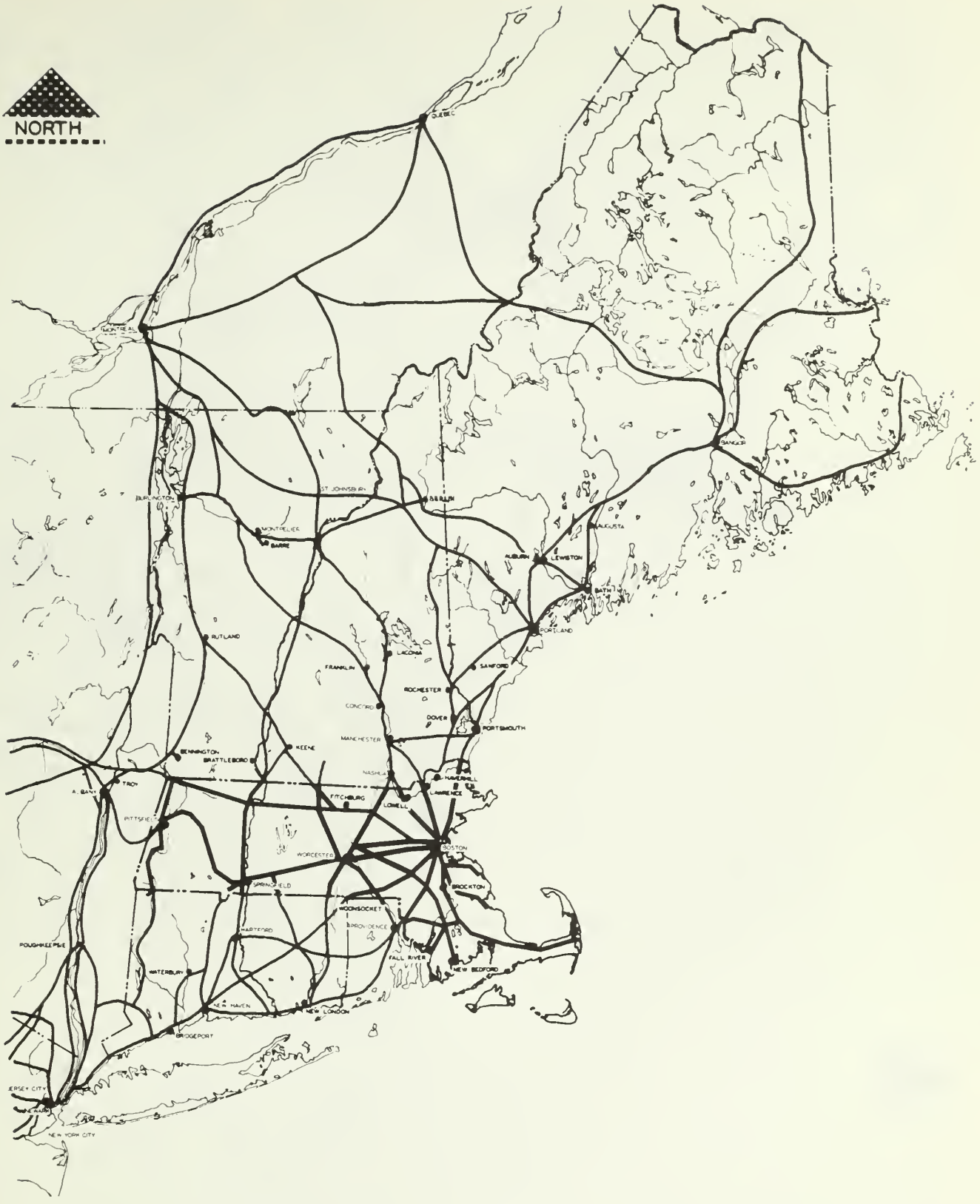


BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

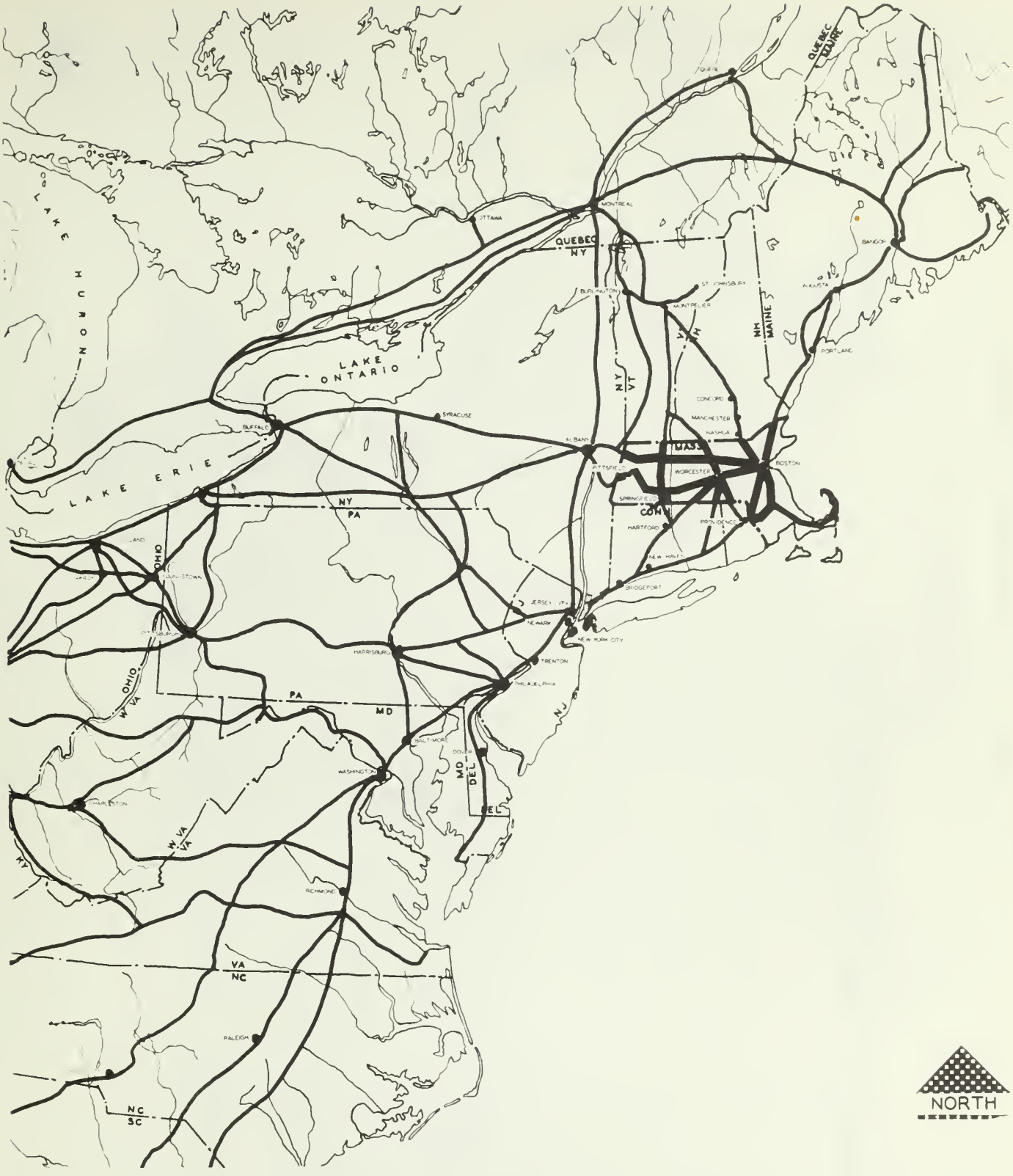
SOURCE: DEPT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES



RAILROADS IN NEW ENGLAND

SCALE IN MILES

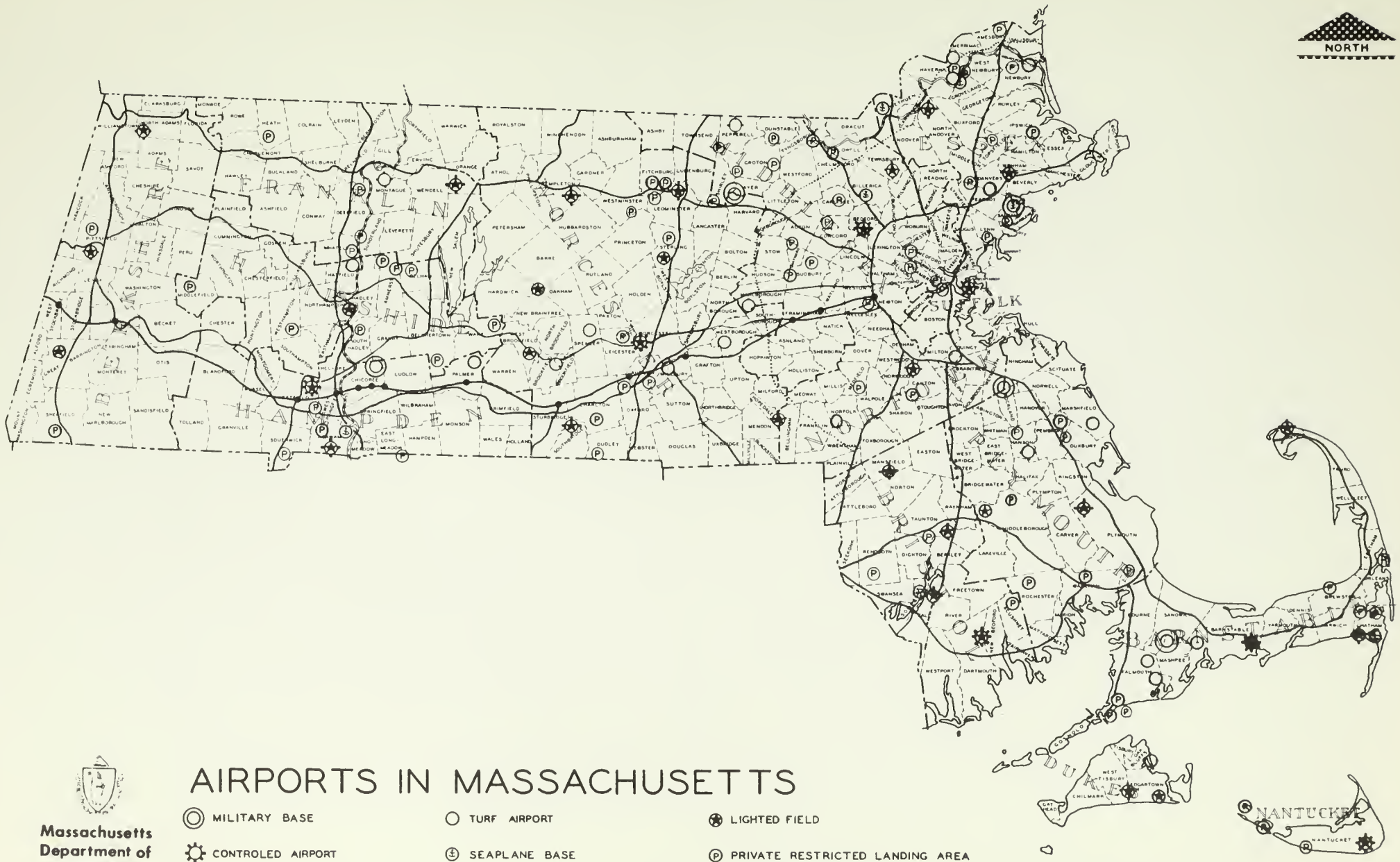
40 0 40 80 120



RAILROADS
NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

50 0 50 100 150 200

SCALE IN MILES



AIRPORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

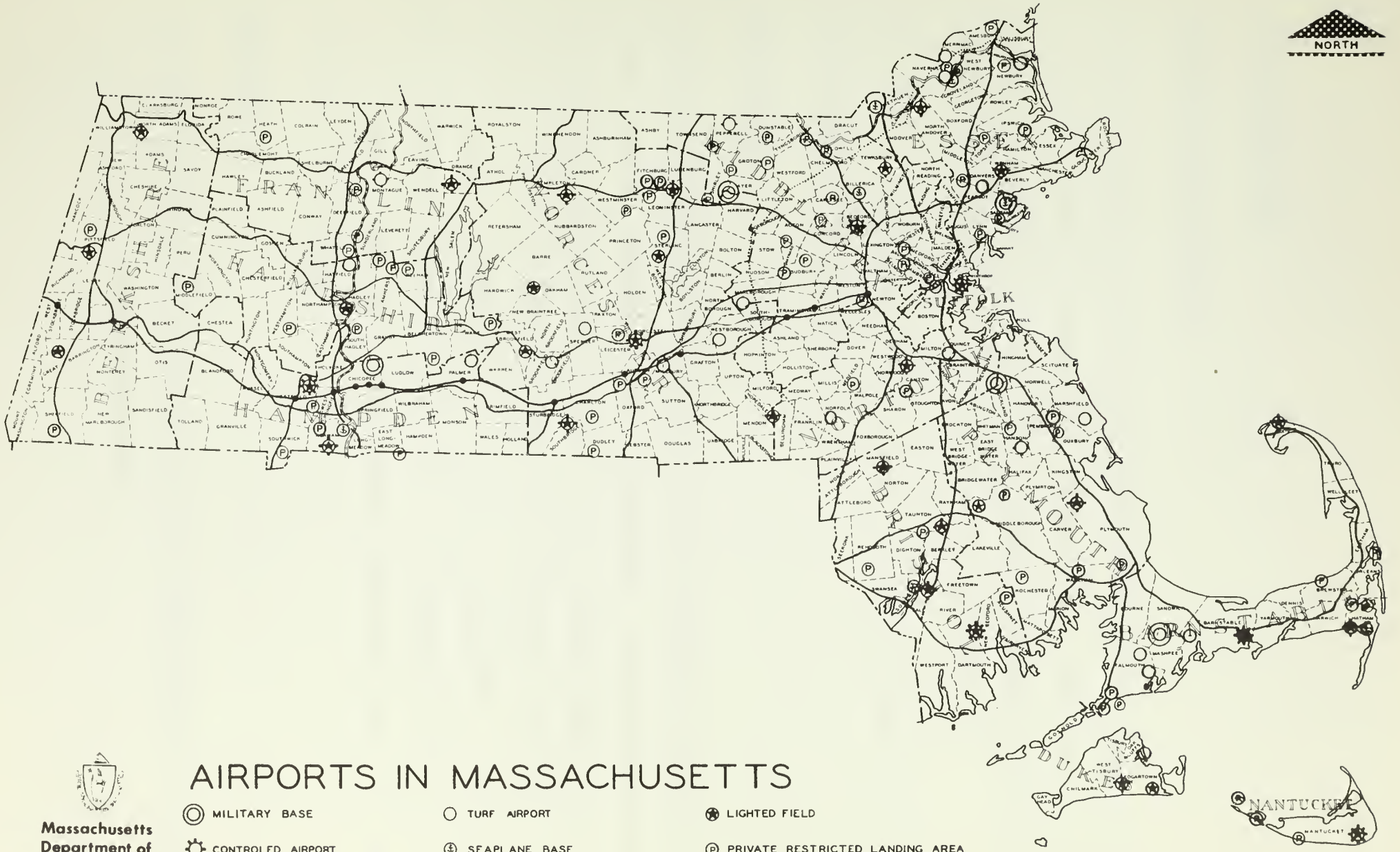
- MILITARY BASE
- CONTROLED AIRPORT
- PAVED AIRPORT
- TURF AIRPORT
- SEAPLANE BASE
- LIGHTED FIELD
- PRIVATE RESTRICTED LANDING AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION

JUNE 1965

0 0 10 20 30 40

SCALE IN MILES



AIRPORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- MILITARY BASE
- CONTROLED AIRPORT
- PAVED AIRPORT
- TURF AIRPORT
- SEAPLANE BASE
- LIGHTED FIELD
- (P) PRIVATE RESTRICTED LANDING AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION

JUNE 1965

0 0 10 20 30 40

SCALE IN MILES

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

TRANSPORTATION

Logan International Airport:

Located two miles or a twelve-minute ride from the business center of Boston, provides local, national and international flight service. With sixteen airlines and three airfreight companies, Logan International scheduled 2,718 domestic and 147 international flights each week during the 1964 fiscal year.

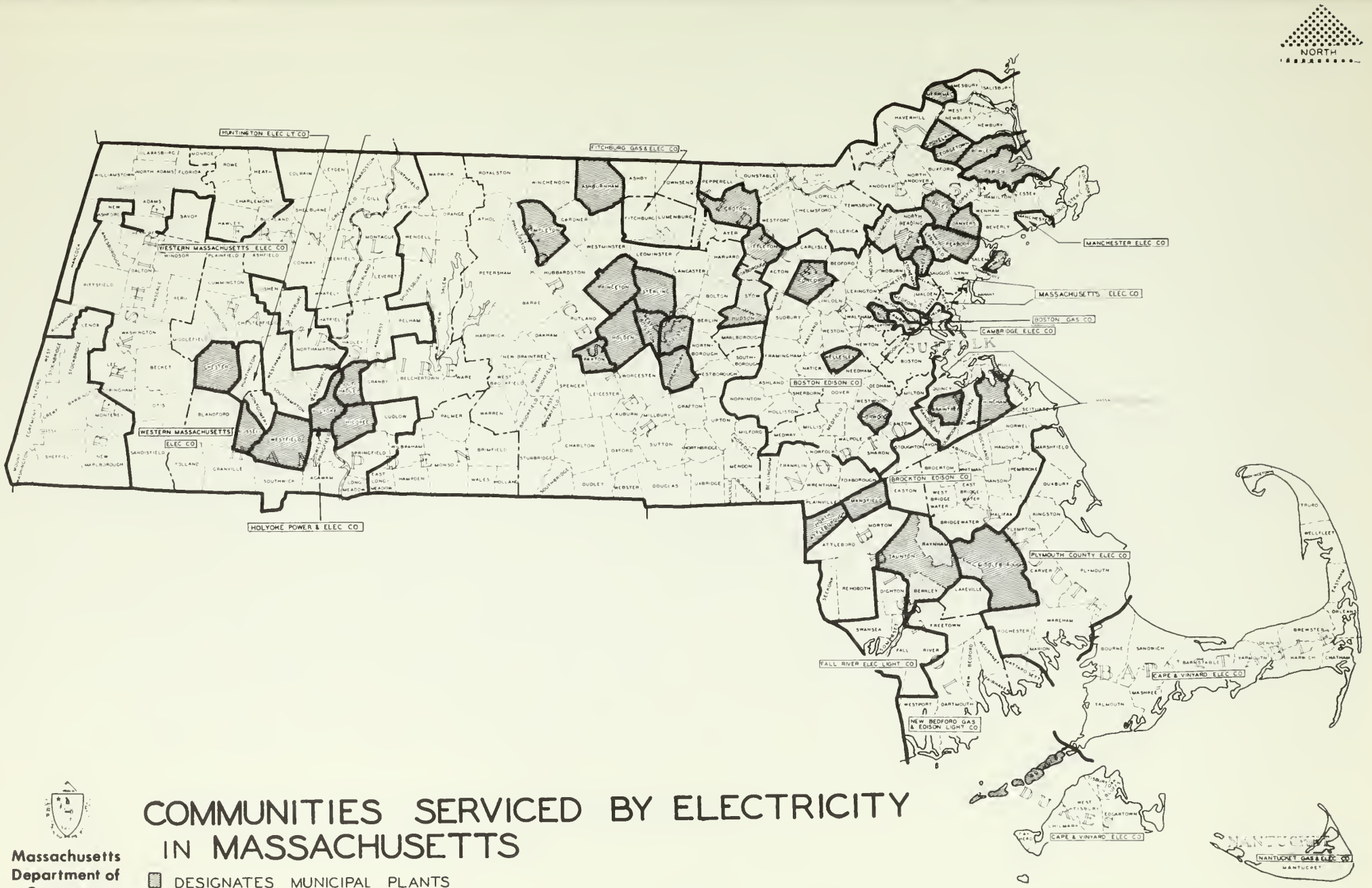
The airport, consisting of 2000 acres, has four runways 300 feet wide, the longest being almost two miles in length.

Port of Boston:

Primary ocean shipping in Massachusetts and New England is from the Port of Boston, one of the ranking ports in the United States. It is the only New England port providing regular general inter-coastal and foreign cargo service. This deep-water port's facilities, compared with United States ports today, is regarded as good or very good, and it is the nearest major Atlantic port to Europe, Africa and the east coast of South America. All necessary services, such as warehousing, cold storage, class 1 railroads, foreign trade bankers and freight forwarders are provided.

Railroads:

A United States Supreme Court decision now places Massachusetts in a competitive position with all eastern coastal states.



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY ELECTRICITY IN MASSACHUSETTS

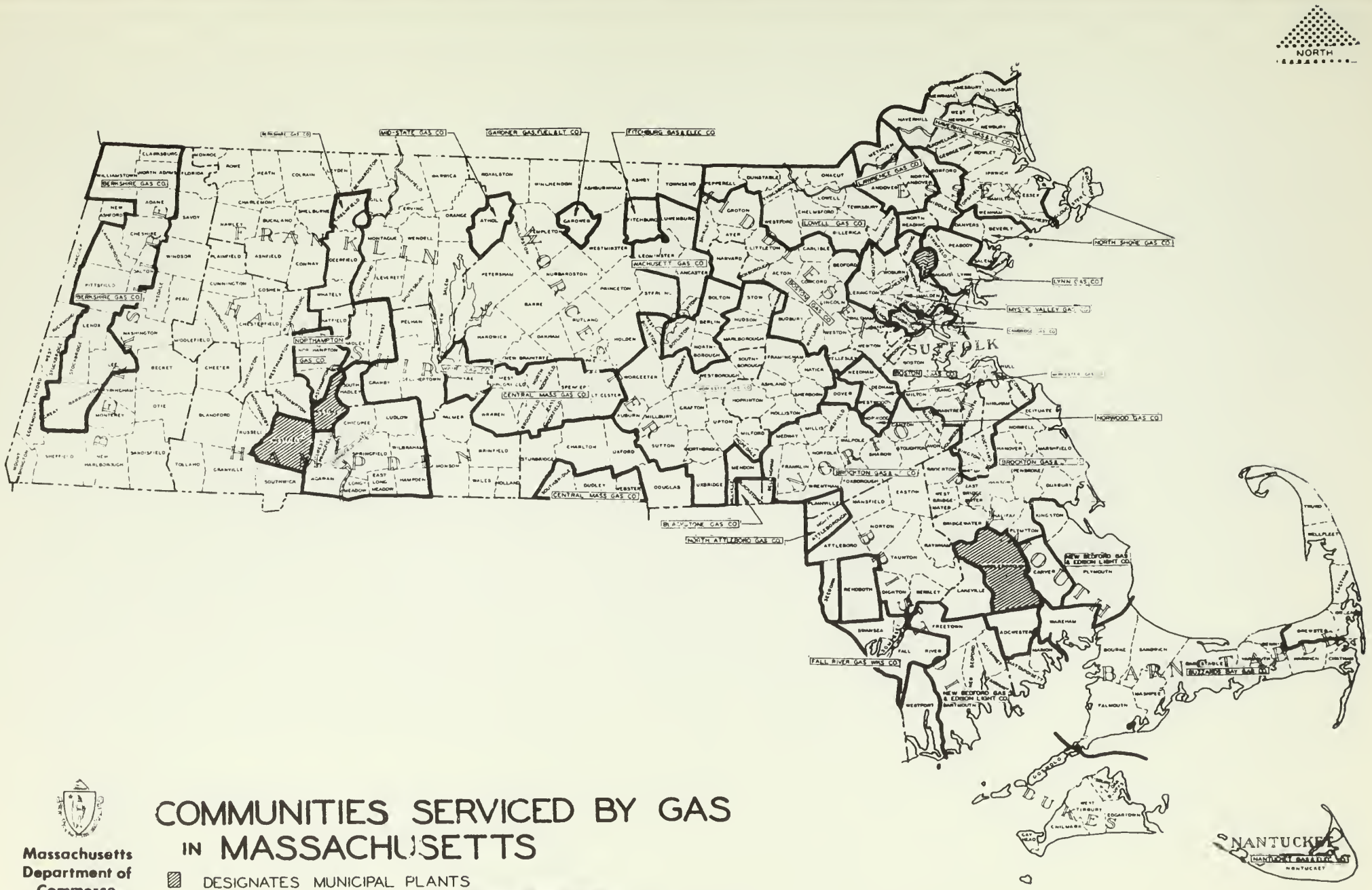
▩ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

□ DESIGNATES AREA SERVICED BY ADJACENT MUNICIPAL PLANT

10 0 10 20 30

SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES JUNE 1965



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

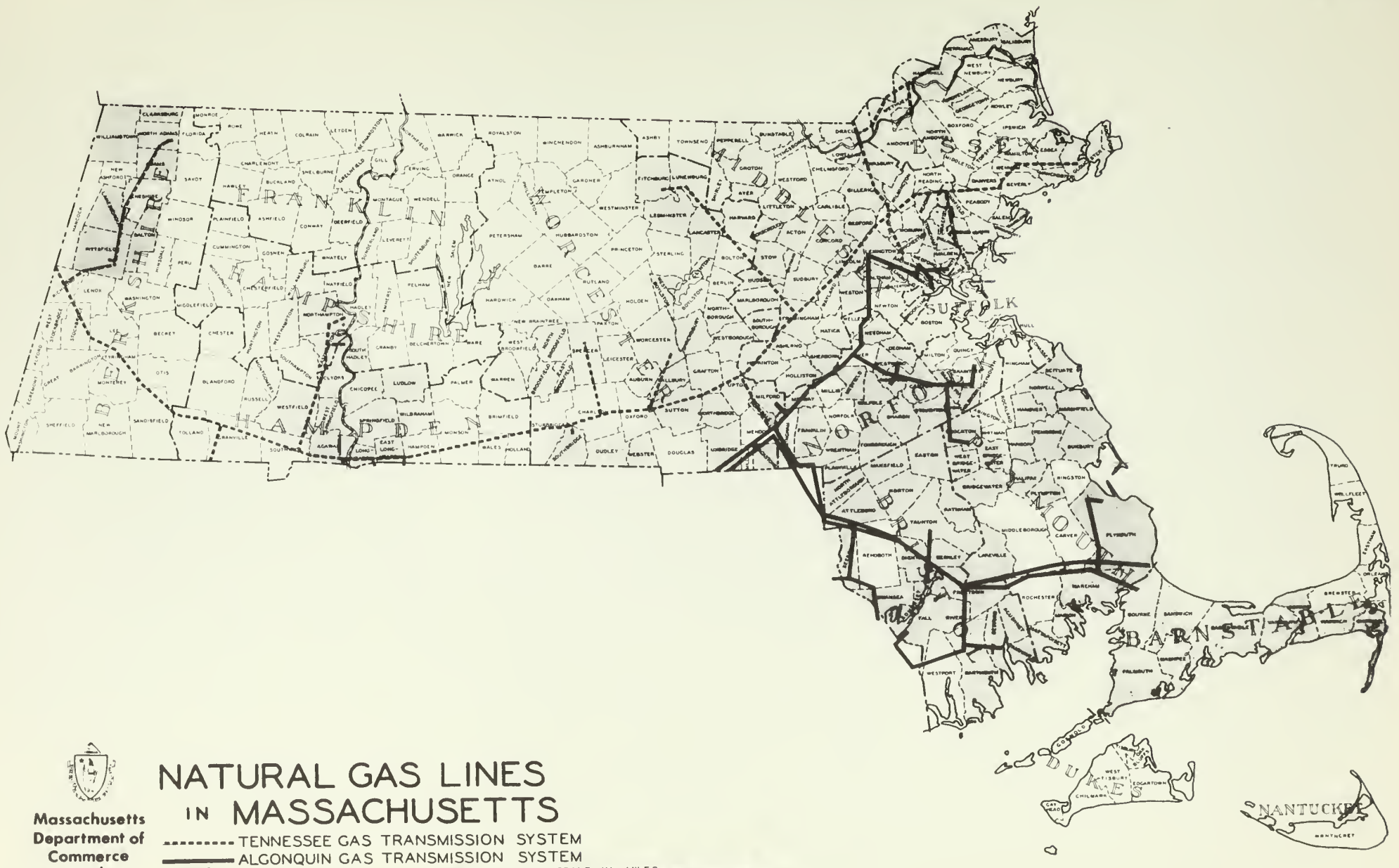
COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY GAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

▨ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

10 0 10 20 30
SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JUNE 1965



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

NATURAL GAS LINES IN MASSACHUSETTS

--------- TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

——— ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

AREAS SERVED

SCALE IN MILES

10 0 10 20 30

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JUNE 1965

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES — Summarized - September 1966

The Massachusetts tax program places the Commonwealth in an excellent position compared to other states. Not only are taxes in Massachusetts more favorable than many industrial states but the reasonable tax program, combined with other outstanding advantages constitutes an industrial climate conducive to economic growth and expansion and has been responsible for the noteworthy progress Massachusetts has achieved in recent years.

In the past, there have been widespread misconceptions concerning the Massachusetts tax program. The complicated method of computation, now eliminated under the new program, made it appear that taxes were high whereas actual case studies reveal that total state and local taxes imposed on manufacturing firms in Massachusetts were comparatively low and the Bay State was, in reality, an excellent location for progressive industry.

This fact was recognized by many corporations which found, upon investigation, that it was good business to establish a plant in Massachusetts. Taxes were not only reasonable, they discovered, but Massachusetts was growing, its economy was becoming more diversified and its reputation for achievement in research was enhancing progress.

The Massachusetts record in industrial development illustrates vividly a tax structure favorable to industry. The fact that Massachusetts is in a strong competitive tax position with other industrial states is apparent from the following:-

(a) Although it is the ninth wealthiest state in terms of per capita personal income in 1965, the per capita tax collections by the State of Massachusetts are less than those of 28 other states. Moreover, Massachusetts facilities are modern and the services provided for business and for citizens are excellent.

(b) Taxes per capita as a percentage of per capita personal income, which evaluates taxes in relation to the average citizen's ability to bear them, are less in Massachusetts than in 42 other states.

(c) With respect to total governmental revenue, per capita (state and local) as a percentage of per capita personal income, the position of Massachusetts is more favorable than that of 43 other states.

(d) Massachusetts does not have taxes disguised as fees. Massachusetts taxes are direct rather than hidden, simplified rather than complex, and reasonable with regard to a citizen's ability to pay.

Source: (a) U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, Aug. 1966, Table 2, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1965, Derived Comparative Statistics, Table 4.

(b) Same as (a) above. Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

(c) Same as (b) above.

LOOK AT THE COMPLETE TAX STRUCTURE

Corporation taxes in Massachusetts are often less than those in other industrial states when the total tax load is fully analyzed. In many states separate taxes are levied by the state, county, municipality and school district, whereas in Massachusetts only the state and municipality have authority to make levies.

IN MASSACHUSETTS -

1. STATE TAXES: Taxes at the state level are confined principally to two items:

   A. Corporation Excise

      This tax is based on: (a) net income allocated to Massachusetts and is at the rate of 6.765 and, (b) taxable Massachusetts tangible property, excluding locally taxed property, at the rate of $6.15 per thousand valuation. (If the intangible property corporation provisions apply, taxable Massachusetts net worth is substituted for taxable Massachusetts tangible property.) Further, Massachusetts now gives a 5-year tax exemption on investment in machinery and equipment having a useful life of 8 years or more situated in Massachusetts. This exemption on investment in machinery and equipment offers an inducement to manufacturers to modernize without incurring a substantial tax increase.

   B. Unemployment Compensation Tax

      Massachusetts operates on an "experience rating" system in determining unemployment tax rates for individual employers. Therefore, unemployment compensation costs in Massachusetts depend to a substantial degree on the employment stability of each individual manufacturer.

2. COUNTY TAXES: NONE

3. SCHOOL TAXES: NONE

4. LOCAL TAXES:

Taxes at the municipal level assessable to a manufacturing corporation are substantially less in Massachusetts than in most states and particularly, the other New England states:

There is a very definite reason for this favorable tax situation in the Commonwealth. Manufacturing corporations taxable under Chapter 63 of the General Laws (Excise Tax) are EXEMPT FROM LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES ON MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURE AND ON INVENTORIES (FINISHED PRODUCTS, GOODS IN PROCESS AND SUPPLIES). No such exemption exists under the tax laws of most other industrial states.

A comparison merely of tax rates can be and often is extremely deceptive. A high rate per thousand of valuation may produce a smaller property tax, because of statutory exemptions, such as the machinery or manufacturing corporations than a low rate where there are no exemptions and where all classes of property are included in the taxable base.

LOCAL TAXES

Types of Property of Manufacturing Corporations Subject to Local Taxes* in the Principal Industrial States

State	Real Estate	Tangible Personality#		Intangibles##
		Machinery	Inventories and Supplies	
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	"	"	"	"
Connecticut	"	"	"	No
Georgia	"	"	"	Yes
Illinois	"	"	"	"
Indiana	"	"	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	No
MASSACHUSETTS	"	No	No	"
Michigan	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	"	"	"	No
New Jersey	"	"	"	"
New York	"	No	No	"
North Carolina	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	"	"	"	"
Pennsylvania	"	No	No	"
Rhode Island	"	Yes	Yes	"
South Carolina	"	"	"	No
Texas	"	"	"	Yes
Vermont	"	"	"	No
Virginia	"	"	No	No

From this table it will readily be seen that the types of property included in the tax base differ greatly between States.

It will be noted that real estate is the only class of industrial property which is taxed in every state. Industrial machinery attached to buildings is considered as a part of reality and taxed as such in every state except Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Inventories are taxed in all of the twenty one states listed, except in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It will also be noted that Intangibles are now taxed in twelve states.

Massachusetts and New York are the only industrial states listed in the table which confine local taxation to real estate. This fact upsets the illusion which some have that the total of taxes applied to industry are excessive in the Commonwealth when compared to other industrial states.

Footnotes relating to Above Table

*The term "local" is here used to include all tax-levying sub-division of a State; namely, Counties, School Districts, Drainage District, etc. as well as Municipalities.

#In a number of states, the local taxation of Machinery and/or Inventories is permissive - not legally obligatory.

##The actual items which are taxable under the heading "Intangibles", varies between each different state which uses this type of taxation.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Business or Manufacturing Corporations	(a) Tangible property not taxed locally, or allocated Net Worth.	(a) Taxable tangibles (excludes locally taxed property) as per Federal adjusted basis - values at $6.15 per $1,000 of valuation
		(plus)
	(b) Income allocated to Massachusetts (including income from leasing of real estate or tangible personal property in Massachusetts).	(b) 6.765% of net income allocated to Massachusetts.
		(or)
		(c) $100 minimum
Domestic and Foreign Corporations engaged exclusively in interstate commerce and not subject to the Corporation Excise Tax.	Income allocated to Massachusetts	3.075% of net income allocated to Massachusetts.
Commercial Banks, Banking Associations, Trust Companies	Net Income	10% (effective January 1, 1966).
Savings Banks, Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Company, Cooperative Banks, Savings and Loan Associations	Net Income	1%
	and	and
	Amount of Deposits	1/20th of 1% of deposits (at the end of each 6 months of the Taxable year, less certain deductions).

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Insurance Taxes - of Life Insurance Companies - and of Insurance departments of savings banks	Net value of policies in force, or gross direct premiums less return premiums and direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders, whichever is applicable. Domestic life insurance companies filing on the premium basis, report the Massachusetts business and the business of States or countries in which company pays no insurance excise.	¼ of 1% of net value of policies, or 2% of premiums, whichever is applicable. Retaliatory provisions on foreign life insurance companies apply.
-of fire, - marine, and - other insurance companies	(Domestic) Net direct premiums on Massachusetts and on business of States or countries in which company pays no tax, less direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders.	2%
	(Foreign) Net direct premiums on Massachusetts business, less direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders.	2% - Retaliatory provisions apply.
- of underwriting profit on marine insurance imposed on marine or fire and marine insurance companies	On that proportion of the average annual marine underwriting profit for the last three preceding calendar years, which the average Massachusetts net marine premiums on Ocean Marine business for the last preceding three calendar years bears to the average United States net Ocean Marine premiums for the last preceding three calendar years.	5%

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
General Property Tax, Local	Full and fair cash value of real and personal property. (1) All individuals, partnerships, associations and trusts are taxed for personal property. (2) All business and manufacturing corporations are exempt from local taxation upon stock-in-trade or any personal property directly used in the refrigeration of goods, or in the air-conditioning of premises, or in any purchasing, selling, accounting or administrative function. (3) All Corporations which have been classified by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation as "manufacturing" are exempt from local taxation upon their machinery. (4) All business Corporations which have not been classified as "manufacturing corporations" are subject to local taxation on their "MACHINERY USED IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR BUSINESS."	The local tax-rate is determined by each municipality and approved by the State Tax Commission. Increasingly, assessment is based on full and fair cash value (with the tax-rate adjusted proportionately). However, in a limited number of municipalities, the assessment-ratio is still determined, independently, by local assessors. Individual's personal property, $5,000 exemption at domicile.
Real Estate Transfer Tax	Deeds and other instruments of Transfer.	$1.00 for first $100.- $500. of selling price, plus 55¢ for each additional $500. or fraction thereof.
Estate Tax	Value of estate	The amount by which the 80% Federal credit for State death taxes exceeds the amount of inheritance taxes paid to the several States.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Inheritance Tax	Full and fair cash value of all property, except both real estate and tangible personal property, located outside of Massachusetts, less certain deductions and exemptions. The most important exemptions are: (1) The single family domicile of the surviving spouse which was held and occupied with the deceased during his life as tenants by the entirety or joint tenants; in the case of a multiple family dwelling so held and occupied, the first $25,000 is exempt; (2) Insurance proceeds made payable to a named beneficiary.	From 1% to 18-3/4%, depending on classification based upon classes of beneficiaries determined by relationship to the deceased.
Personal Income Tax	Income, less exemption of $2,000 for single persons; $2,500 for married persons; $400 for each dependent. Beginning with taxable 1966, an additional $500 income tax exemption for a taxpayer age 65 or over, $2000 for combat zone servicemen. Beginning with taxable 1966, if total taxable income of taxpayer and spouse is $5,000 or less, the taxpayer may claim a personal income tax credit of $4 for himself and $4 for his spouse and $8 for each qualified dependent.	Employment or Business 3.075%; Gains from Sale of Intangibles 7.38%; Interest and Dividends 7.38%; Annuities 1.845%.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Limited Sales and Use Tax	On all retail sales of all tangible personal property. Exempt Goods: food; fuel for heating; utilities and telephone; clothing and footwear; prescription medicines, etc.; certain publications for educational and non-profit organizations; livestock or poultry which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption, feed for such animals, fertilizer and plants which produce food for human consumption; certain materials, tools, and fuels which become part of goods to be sold or which are consumed and used directly in agricultural production, in commercial fishing, or in manufacturing goods to be sold; and certain machinery and replacement parts thereof used directly for such activities. An Exempt Use Certificate will be authorized to allow the tax-free purchase of: (1) machinery and replacement parts used directly in an industrial plant in the manufacture, conversion or processing of tangible personal property to be sold; and (2) materials, tools and fuel, or any substitute, which becomes an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property to be sold, or which are consumed and used directly in an industrial plant in the process of the manufacture of tangible personal property to be sold. Also Exempt: (since already subject to separate excise taxes) are: fuel for motor vehicles and aircraft, restaurant meals, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages. --- Vendors allowed 2% compensation. --- Effective on and after April 1, 1966	3% of the vendor's gross receipts. Vendor reimbursed by purchaser. Complementary 3% storage, use, or other consumption tax on the sales price. --- All sellers of goods or "vendors" (for example, wholesalers, etc.) must either collect the 3% Sales Tax from the purchaser of their goods or obtain a Resale Certificate from the purchaser which certifies that this purchaser is going to resell these goods. --- Tax Collection Schedule Amount of Sale — Amount of Tax $0.01 to $0.18 — No Tax 0.19 to 0.38 — 1 cent 0.39 to 0.78 — 2 cents 0.79 to 1.18 — 3 cents

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Room occupancy excise tax	On and after April 1, 1966, on any room or rooms in - (1) a hotel (2) a lodging home which lets to 5 or more persons, or (3) a motel; for the first 90 consecutive days or less of each occupancy, and if the total room-rent is $2. per day or more.	5% of the total amount of the rent for each occupancy.
Meals Excise Tax	Amount charged for meals	5% on meals of $1.00 or more.
Alcoholic Beverages and Alcohol Excise Tax	- Malt beverages - per 31 gallon barrel	$2.40 per barrel
	- Cider	0.02 per wine gallon
	- Still wine (containing between 3% and 6% alcohol) including vermouth	0.40 " " "
	- Sparkling wines and champagne	0.50 " " "
	- All alcoholic beverages containing 24% or less of alcohol	0.80 " " "
	- All alcoholic beverages containing between 24% and 50% of alcohol	2.95 " " "
	- All alcoholic beverages containing more than 50% of alcohol - per proof gallon	2.95 " proof gallon
	- Alcohol in one wine gallon or less container	2.95 per proof gallon
	Effective on and after March 3, 1966	
Alcoholic Beverages Receipt Tax	Certain Corporations and Organizations	1/2 of 1% of gross receipts on alcoholic beverage sales.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Cigarette Tax	Number of cigarettes sold (Effective on and after March 3, 1966)	5mills per cigarette (10¢ per package)
Gasoline Tax	Per gallon	6½ ¢ per gallon
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	Value of automobile not exceeding 90% of manufacturer's list price in year of manufacture, scaled to 10% in 5th. and succeeding years.	$66. per $1,000. of value
Employment Security Contribution	Employers only pay Tax; first $3,600 wages taxable for each covered worker of subject employer; contribution-rate-schedules based on merit rating system; 8schedules with rates ranging from .5 to 4.1. One schedule (with 15 rates) in effect each year, depending on State Unemployment Fund balance on September 30 of previous year.	Schedule D in effect in 1966 - 1.1% - 3.9%

NEW HOME BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the years 1954-1964 approximately 275,319 new dwelling units of family accommodations were built in Massachusetts. The following Table I represents our estimates of the total year-around dwelling units undertaken (excluding seasonal cottages and apartments created by alterations to existing buildings).

TABLE I. ESTIMATE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS

Population Size Class**	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 2,500	2045	1179	1024	998	853	803	783	835	876	1109	1244
2,500-4,999	4166	3589	3620	2316	2448	1631	1917	1630	1973	2029	2237
5,000-9,999	4897	5641	4728	3072	3346	3097	3266	3314	3711	3785	3525
10,000-14,999	2675	4683	4031	2633	2564	4812	4085	4057	3909	4742	4948
15,000-24,999	4262	3675	3175	2513	2664	3547	3773	3790	4183	4327	3872
25,000-49,999	3615	4597	4058	3249	3670	5065	4313	5708	5713	4969	5424
50,000-99,999	1828	2821	2805	2089	2420	3055	2975	3895	3764	3640	3997
100,000-Over*	1990	2311	1710	1198	1009	879	1010	1398	1387	1324	1054
Boston	615	800	542	376	573	575	1414	1514	2254	3830	9433
	26093	29296	25693	18444	19547	23464	23536	26141	27770	29755	35734

*Excluding Boston

**1950 Census used for 1954, 1955 Census used for 1955 thru 1958, and 1960 Census used for 1959 thru 1964.

TABLE II. 1964 TRENDS

From the table below it will be seen that towns of 2,500 to 4,999 again led in the number of new dwellings per 1000 residents, in 1964. The towns of under 2,500 were second, municipalities 5,000 to 9,999 came next and fourth the 10,000 to 14,999 group.

Size Class	Number of Municipalities	1960 Population	Units Permits Reported	Units per 1000 Residents	Est. Units Built**
Under 2,500	111	121,974	1,269	10.40	1,244
2,500-4,999	60	216,439	2,283	10.57	2,237
5,000-9,999	59	408,907	3,597	8.79	3,525
10,000-14,999	47	574,696	5,049	8.78	4,948
15,000-24,999	26	492,561	3,951	8.01	3,872
25,000-49,999	28	957,829	5,535	5.78	5,424
50,000-99,999	15	1,108,988	4,079	3.68	3,997
100,000-Over*	4	571,243	1,075	1.88	1,054
Boston	1	697,197	9,929	1.42	9,433
Total	351	5,149,834	36,767	7.14	35,734

*Excluding Boston

**Deduction of 2% for permits Boston reduced by 5%

HOUSING - U. S. CENSUS 1960

Of the 1,690,998 housing units in Massachusetts, 1,534,985 were occupied and 45,849 or 2.7% vacant and available for occupancy. Of the occupied units 55.9% were owner-occupied and 44.1% were rented.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of Total State
1 Unit	917,275	54.3%
2 Units	276,783	16.4
3 & 4 Units	278,113	16.4
5 or more Units	218,689	12.9

NEW DWELLING UNITS*

Year	Number
1950-1954	140,535
1955-1959	116,444
1960	23,536
1961	26,141
1962	27,770
1963	29,755
1964	35,734

AGE

Year Built	Units	Percent
1950-March 1960	307,879	18.2%
1940-1949	124,801	7.4
1939 or earlier	1,258,270	74.4

PERSONS PER UNIT

Persons	Units	Percent in State
1 person	218,107	14.2%
2 persons	414,598	27.0
3 persons	297,266	19.4
4 persons	267,180	17.4
5 persons	177,152	11.5
6 persons or more	160,682	10.5
Median persons per unit		3.0

CONDITION

	Percent State
Sound	86.9%
Deteriorating	10.7
Dilapidated	2.4

VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of State
Under $5,000	20,813	3.1%
$5,000-$9,000	123,486	18.4
$10,000-$14,900	253,654	37.8
$15,000-$19,900	161,530	24.1
$20,000-$24,900	57,536	8.6
$25,000 or more	53,553	8.0
Median Value	$13,800	

MONTHLY RENTS PLUS UTILITIES AND HEAT

	Percent of State
Under $40	6.4%
$40 to $59	21.1
$60 to $99	55.0
$100 & over	17.5
Median Rent	$75.00

*From building permits issued

LIVABILITY

Good medical and health services are important, too, and so are good schools and adequate religious facilities. Massachusetts provides them all better than any other industrial state.

According to the 1960 Census of Population, Massachusetts had the second highest proportion of people in these professional services than any other leading industrial state.

	% of Labor Force in Professional Occupations
California	13.7%
Massachusetts	12.8
New York	12.5
New Jersey	12.4
Michigan	11.5
United States	11.2
Ohio	10.9
Illinois	10.7
Pennsylvania	10.7
Wisconsin	10.0
Indiana	9.8

We like it here - and so does everyone else. The 1960 Census of Population showed that Massachusetts had an exceptionally stable population. This is how we compare with other leading industrial states:

	Percent of persons living in the same place as one year prior to the date of Census
Pennsylvania	82.7%
Massachusetts	80.9
New York	80.9
New Jersey	80.1
Wisconsin	79.0
Michigan	78.3
Illinois	76.2
Indiana	75.9
Ohio	75.8
United States	74.6
California	65.9

Source: U. S. Census of Population, PC (1) 1C U. S.

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE

Studies by Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale reveal that climate affects mental energy. He has determined that mental energy is highest in a mean day and night temperature of 40 degrees. There is a gradual fall-off to about 70 degrees, above which the drop is abrupt. Mean annual temperature in Massachusetts ranges from 43° to 47°.

Writing on the climate of New England, Charles E. Artman, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

"Lacking the enervating heat and humidity of more southern regions, the year-round New England climate is stimulating to exertion, conducive to health and vitality, and favorable to industrial enterprise."

A factor frequently overlooked is emphasized by James K. McGuire, climatologist for the Northeast Area, U. S. Weather Bureau. That is precipitation, and the presence of an adequate water supply for industrial purposes. Due to climatic conditions Massachusetts has regular and evenly divided precipitation year-round from 2.5 to 3.9 inches per month totaling 40 to 42 inches per year. He also points out the important industrial asset of sufficient ground water supply in virtually all parts of the state.

Division of Research.

RESEARCH OUR RICHEST RESOURCE

Research is a major industry in Massachusetts. In addition, the 931 industrial research laboratories, employing over 31,000 scientists, engineers and technicians, provide a dynamic force of ingenuity and initiative which enhances industrial progress in the Bay State. Many of the pioneering achievements for which Massachusetts is world famous were developed in our industrial research laboratories. Moreover, major industries, in all sections of the country have found Massachusetts an ideal location for the establishment of their research laboratories.

The educated and inquiring mind develops best in an environment that provides the advantages of great schools and libraries, a mature culture, stimulating climate, historic charm and livability. The ease of communication and association with other scientific minds stimulates and promotes a cross fertilization of ideas, further developing and encouraging abilities and interests.

Massachusetts has for over 300 years carefully nurtured this "Climate of Creativity" preserving the accumulated learning of the past to provide the paths to the future. The graduates of the colleges and professional schools in the state prefer to remain in Massachusetts because of the advantages and associations in the area, thereby adding to the capability of our pre-eminent scientific organizations.

In a survey of Massachusetts' research facilities made by Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, Professor of Economics, Government and Business at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, under the sponsorship of this Department, the following information was reported:

The research directors of 27 major research-oriented manufacturing companies were interviewed. Collectively, the directors cited an imposing list of reasons why Massachusetts is the ideal location for research activities. The information was obtained voluntarily, each director listing both the disadvantages and the advantages of operating in Greater Boston. As the report noted, "Each director cited a long list of advantages and few or no disadvantages." But the interesting fact was that all but one of the research directors who did cite disadvantages considered them so minor in nature that they would not deter the building of a new plant in Massachusetts. Here is a brief list of the advantages these experienced and highly-trained men found in the Greater Boston area:

a. Unexcelled colleges and universities with seminars, colloquia, symposia consultants, special courses, basic research and laboratory facilities for use of industry.

b. Technical schools which turn out highly competent technicians.

c. Evening educational facilities on both the technical and graduate level which permit the upgrading of personnel and make the area more attractive to employees.

d. A supply of engineers and scientists on hand because of the concentration of educational institutions and the livability of the area. (Many engineers and others will take less pay in order to be in Greater Boston.)

e. A supply of highly skilled and efficient workers on all levels.

f. A complex of highly skilled consultants readily available to assit industry whenever the need arises for their specialized knowledge.

g. Industrial research laboratories which can handle any technical problem, making it unnecessary for a company to establish a costly and seldom used laboratory and staff.

h. Superb libraries, including outstanding technical libraries, which means firms do not need to invest money in an extensive library of their own to acquire this information. (Greater Boston libraries contain 17,000,000 volumes.)

i. A stimulating intellectual climate which breeds creative thinking.

j. Proximity to Air Force, Army and Navy research centers - a particularly important advantage for firms holding defense contracts.

k. The concentration of suppliers, machine shops and model facilities in Greater Boston is an important advantage.

l. The quality and quantity of water in the area saves the cost of purification encountered in other parts of the country. The availability of an ample supply of water is one of the utmost importance to many firms.

m. Excellent air, bus and rail facilities were mentioned by several research directors as advantages.

Other advantages mentioned were a stimulating climate, recreational facilities an excellemt public school system and livability. One research director coined the phrase "Permanent Established Living" to sum up the livability of the area. Although the report was concerned solely with industrial research, the rest of the state's creative complex is well worth mentioning. Exciting achievements are being recorded in science, medicine, agriculture, forestry and economic development.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts education is one of its most outstanding assets and an integral part of its livability. From the state's earliest beginning, education has been of deep concern to its citizens. Since 1635 Massachusetts has more firsts in the field of education than any other state in the nation. The effectiveness of this traditional concern can be measured in some degree by the state's excellent reputation in many fields, such as medical and industrial research, insurance, investment banking, commerce and a highly technical industrial complex.

Education has also been responsible for the great cultural advantages in this state. Our museums, symphony orchestras, historical societies, art centers and festivals, and adult education programs provide compact facilities for learning in a greater degree than many other areas.

Responsibility for supervising public education rests with the Department of Education, an executive branch of the State government. Local rule largely determines, other than specific basic subjects, the curriculum of the schools. There is, consequently, some variation in education throughout the state. With over 300 years of experience and interest, the state offers an excellent, well-established educational program.

Institutions of Higher Education

Massachusetts has 117 accepted institutions of higher education, including:

35 with 2 years of college level (includes junior colleges)

37 granting bachelors' or first professional degrees

29 granting masters' or second professional degree

15 granting Doctor of Philosophy and equivalent

Degrees Granted in Massachusetts Schools in 1964-1965

Bachelors			Masters			Doctorates		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13,389	8,783	22,172	4,273	1,923	6,196	972	110	1,082

The Percentage of Massachusetts Graduates to the Nation Total (1963-1964)

	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorates
Engineering	4.9% (1,709)	7.9% (860)	11.1% (188)
Mathematics	4.1% (750)	4.1% (137)	9.4% (49)
Chemistry	3.8% (370)	6.2% (97)	6.1% (78)
Physics	6.7% (331)	5.7% (105)	9.3% (72)

Source: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1963-1964 by U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Institutions of Higher Education in the United States
By the Highest Level of Offering
(First Ten States)

	1964-1965 #1					Population over 25 Years of Age - 1960 (2)		
	Schools	I	II	III	IV	V	Percent Completed High School	Percent Completed College or more	Median No. School yrs. Completed
Massachusetts	117	35	37	29	15	1	28.8%	8.8%	11.6
California	178	75	38	51	13	1	28.3%	9.8%	12.1
Illinois	116	32	39	31	12	2	24.5%	7.3%	10.5
Michigan	74	25	30	15	3	1	26.0%	6.8%	10.8
Missouri	65	20	33	8	4	-	22.6%	6.2%	9.6
New York	191	62	50	48	29	2	24.0%	8.9%	10.7
Ohio	77	7	45	14	10	1	27.3%	7.0%	10.9
Pennsylvania	131	17	65	33	15	1	25.5%	6.4%	10.2
Texas	97	38	22	24	13	-	21.8%	8.0%	10.4
Wisconsin	63	25	26	8	3	1	26.2%	6.7%	10.4

#1 SOURCE - Education Directory, 1965-1966, Part 3, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

I - At least a 2-year program of college level studies
II - Bachelor's or first professional degree
III - Master's or second professional degree
IV - Doctor of Philosophy or equivalent degree
V - Other

#2 SOURCE - U. S. Summary General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1960- Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Engineering Degrees Granted in 1963-1964

	Ph. D. 's		Masters		B. S.	
1.	California	243	California	1,580	New York	3,086
2.	Massachusetts	188	New York	1,418	California	2,766
3.	Illinois	178	Massachusetts	860	Pennsylvania	2,674
4.	New York	143	Pennsylvania	716	Michigan	2,069
5.	Pennsylvania	124	Illinois	549	Indiana	1,815
6.	Michigan	100	Michigan	500	Massachusetts	1,709
7.	Indiana	84	Texas	365	Texas	1,555
8.	Iowa	80	Indiana	361	Illinois	1,526
9.	Ohio	70	Ohio	324	Ohio	1,400
10.	Texas	66	Iowa	159	Iowa	540

The States listed above are the ten leading States.
SOURCE: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1963-1964, by U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LEVEL AND TYPE OF OFFERING

Level of Offering

I A two or three year program of college-level studies.

II Bachelor's degree program (traditionally four-year) or first professional degree program which entitled the graduate to enter the profession indicated.

III Program leading to the master's degree (the customary first graduate degree) or to a professional degree earned after the first professional degree in the same field.

IV Program leading to the doctor of philosophy or equivalent degree.

V Degrees granted by cooperating universities.

Type of Program

a Terminal-occupational program designed to prepare directly for an occupation and not intended to prepare for advanced study.

b Liberal arts program.

c Both liberal arts and terminal-occupational programs.

d Primarily teacher preparatory program.

e Both liberal arts and teacher preparatory programs.

f Liberal arts, teacher preparatory, and terminal-occupational.

g Professional or technical program (excluding teacher preparatory).

h Professional or technical and teacher preparatory programs.

i Professional or technical and terminal-occupational programs.

j Liberal arts program with one or two professional schools.

k Liberal arts program with three or more professional schools.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS BY LEVEL OF OFFERING

I	----------	35
II	----------	37
III	----------	29
IV	----------	15
V	----------	1
UNK	----------	1

SOURCES: - FACTS by N. E. Board of Higher Education
- PORTALS TO CAREERS by Mass. Dept. of Education
- EDUCATION DIRECTORY, PART 3 by U. S. Dept. of HEW

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Alphabetical Listing

Table I

Name	Level & Type
American International College	III f
Amherst College	III b
Andover Newton Theological School	III g
Anna Maria College for Women	II e
Assumption College	III b
Atlantic Union College	II f
Babson Institute of Business Administration	III g
Bay Path Junior College	I c
Becker Junior College	I a
Bentley College of Accounting and Finance	II i
Berklee School of Music	II h
Berkshire Christian College	II h
Berkshire Community College	I c
Boston College	IV k
Boston Conservatory of Music	III h
Boston University	IV k
Bradford Durfee College of Technology	II g
Bradford Junior College	I b
Brandeis University	IV j
Bristol Community College	I c
Burdett College	I i
Calvin Coolidge College and Portia Law School	II j
Cambridge Junior College	I b
Cambridge School of Business	I a
Cape Cod Community College	I c
Cardinal Cushing College	II f
Clark University	IV e
College of the Holy Cross	III b
College of our Lady of the Elms	II e
College of St. Joseph	II b
College of the Sacred Heart	II b
Curry College	II e
Dean Junior College	I c
Eastern Nazarene College	II e
Emerson College	III f
Emmanuel College	II e
Endicott Junior College	I f
Episcopal Theological School	II g

Name	Level & Type
Fisher Junior College	I c
Forsyth School of Dental Hygienists	I g
Franklin Institute of Boston	I a
Garland Junior College	I f
Gordon College	II j
Greenfield Community College	I c
Hampden College of Pharmacy	II i
Hampshire College*	
Harvard University	IV k
Hebrew Teachers College	III e
Holyoke Community College	I c
Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School	II g
LaSalette College and Seminary	II h
Lasell Junior College	I c
Leicester Junior College	I c
Lesley College	III d
Lowell Technological Institute	IV i
Marist College and Seminary	II b
Massachusetts Bay Community College	I c
Massachusetts College of Art	II h
Massachusetts College of Optometry	II g
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	IV g
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	IV k
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	II g
Massasoit Community College	I c
Merrimack College	II j
Mount Alvernia College	II e
Mount Holyoke College	III e
Mount Ida Junior College	I c
Mount Wachusett Community College	I c
New Bedford Institute of Technology	III g
New England Conservatory of Music	III h
Newton College of the Sacred Heart	II b
Newton Junior College	I f
Nichols College of Business Administration	II g
North Shore Community College	I c
Northampton Commercial College	I a
Northeastern University	IV k
Northeastern University Burlington Campus	IV k
Northern Essex Community College	I c
Perry Normal School, Inc.	I d
Pine Manor Junior College	I b

*Chartered December 1965--first enrollment expected in fall of 1969

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION continued

Name	Level & Type
Queen of Apostles College and Seminary	II b
Quincy Junior College	I c
Quinsigamond Community College	I c
Radcliffe College	II b
Regina Coeli College	II e
Regis College	II e
Regis College Framingham Campus	II e
St. Columban's College and Seminary	II j
St. Hyacinth College and Seminary	II c
St. John's Seminary	III g
St. Stephen's College	IV g
School of the Museum of Fine Arts	III h
Simmons College	III k
Smith College	IV j
Southeastern Mass. Technological Institute	III g
Springfield Technical Institute	I a
Springfield College	IV h
State College at Boston	III d
State College at Bridgewater	III d
State College at Fitchburg	III d
State College at Framingham	II d
State College at Lowell	II d
State College at North Adams	III d
State College at Salem	III e
State College at Westfield	III d
State College at Worcester	III d
Stevens Business College	I a
Stonehill College	II e
Suffolk University	III j
Tufts University	IV k
University of Massachusetts	IV k
University of Massachusetts Boston Branch	IV k
Wellesley College	III b
Wentworth Institute	I i
Western New England College	III g
Wheaton College	II b
Wheelock College	III d
Williams College	III b
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	V g
Worcester Junior College	I c
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	IV g
Worcester Industrial Technical Institute	I

ATOMIC ENERGY

A number of Massachusetts firms are engaged in nuclear activity--some of the areas are indicated below:

1. In Massachusetts, nearly 600 U. S. Atomic Energy Commission licenses (isotope, special nuclear and source material types) are held by individuals or organizations.

2. 254 U. S. Atomic Energy Commission licenses were issued to Massachusetts individuals and organizations in the period February 1956 to November 1962.

3. Two of the seventeen firms engaged in uranium fabrication in the United States are located In Massachusetts.

4. One of the seven United States concerns manufacturing medical radioisotope teletherapy machines is located in Massachusetts.

5. Two of the six organizations licensed by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to conduct commercial services involving the disposal at sea of low activity packaged wastes are located in Massachusetts.

6. Four critical and two subcritical reactors are now in operation in Massachusetts. They are in use at M. I. T., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Watertown Arsenal and the Yankee Atomic Electric Company with the subcritical reactors at Northeastern University and the University of Massachusetts. A critical reactor is under construction at Lowell Technical Institute.

7. Massachusetts built and launched the world's first nuclear-powered cruiser and destroyer leader. Two nuclear-powered submarine contracts have been awarded to a Massachusetts firm.

8. The Commission on Atomic Energy of the Commonwealth was created by legislation and is composed of outstanding representatives of industry, labor, and the nuclear sciences. It has as its purpose the establishment and maintenance of a broad public relations and industrial development program to stimulate and encourage atomic research and development in the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS WATER

The availability of water in Massachusetts has been one of the most important factors in the industrial development of this Commonwealth. We have been fortunate in having an abundance of soft water of naturally good quality for domestic water supply purposes, industrial water usage, the development of water power, and for recreational and agricultural purposes.

The average annual rainfall is 43 inches compared to the national average of 23 inches. In a wet year it may be as high as 60 inches while in a dry year as low as 30 inches. More fortunate is the fact that the rainfall is uniform throughout the entire year. Approximately 45 to 55 per cent of the rainfall flows to the sea in our 4, 320 miles of streams.. However, Massachusetts is doubly blessed for it receives the stream flow of the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers resulting from rainfall in Vermont and New Hampshire. There are 254 square miles of water surface in the State. This water area is made up of about 1, 215 Great Ponds (a Great Pond is a nautral pond with an area of more than 10 acres) having an aggregate area of about 153 square miles, the remaining area consisting of small ponds of less than ten acres and artificial reservoirs.

The 273 municipalities having public water supply systems, which are about 90 per cent municipally owned, use approximately 600 million gallons per day. About 35 per cent of this consumption is supplied by the Metropolitan Water District. The District wholesales water to 30 cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan Area and six municipalities outside of the area, extending as far west as the Connecticut River.

Fortunately the safe yield of the present sources of water supply is about 800 million gallons per day. However, because of the continued increase in municipal water consumption, the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission is studying the water resources of the various river valleys, including the ground water resources, to meet future needs.

Mr. Clarence I. Sterling - Director and Chief Engineer
Massachusetts Water Resources Commission

PLANNING

Much of the success and growth of modern commercial enterprise rests largely on systematic advance planning. However, the function of planning is not limited to successful private corporations. In Massachusetts, 298 local governments have established planning boards, an indication of the progressive attitude of the State's citizens toward the future of their communities.

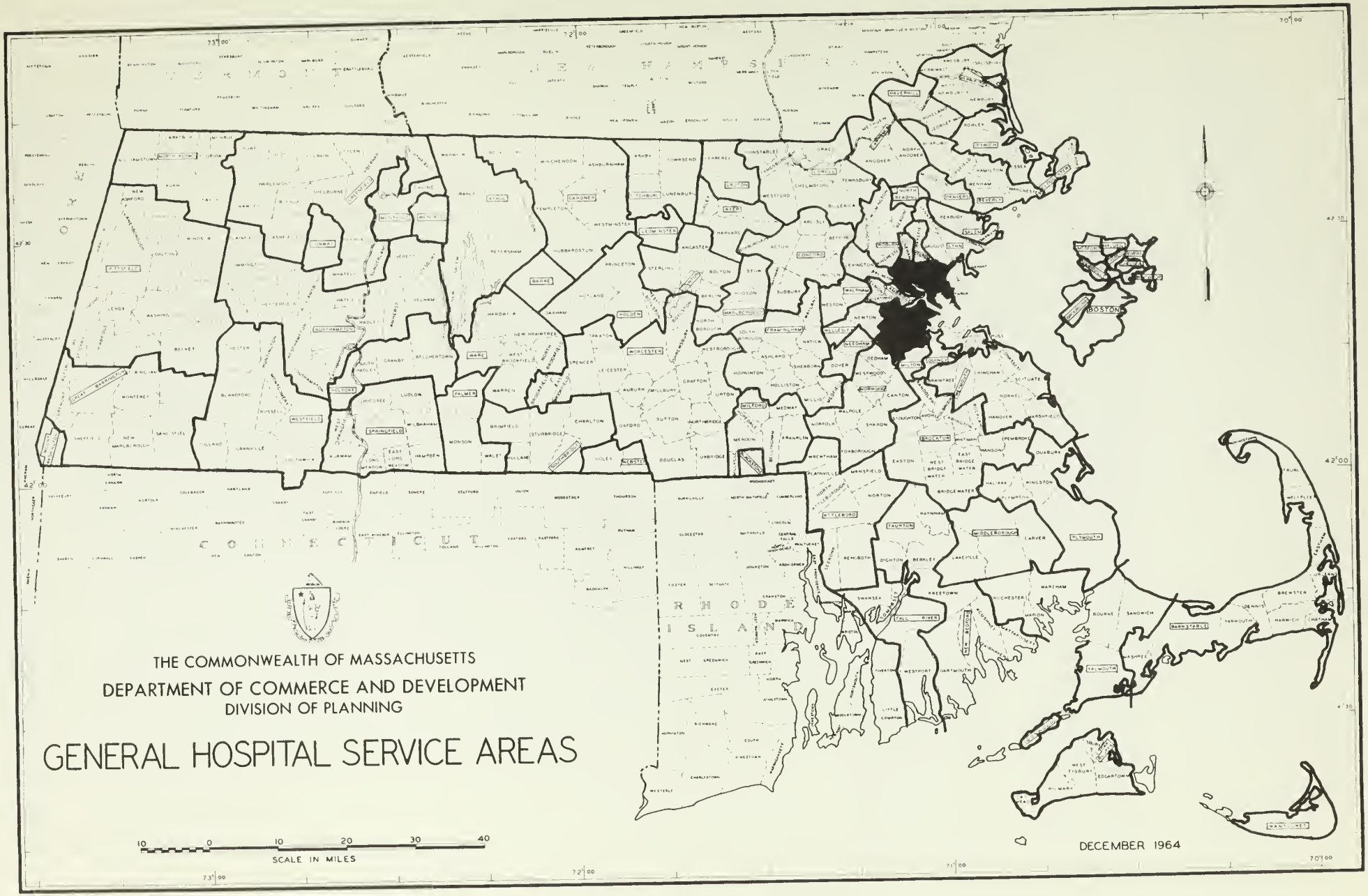
These local planning boards serve 85% of the Commonwealth's 351 cities and towns and approximately 98% of its population. Since 1957, with federal assistance, 200 communities have employed professional planners to formulate comprehensive master plans to guide their growth.

Also note-worthy is the existence of nine regional planning agencies, many of which are now making transportation studies and regional comprehensive plans in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

On the State level, the Planning Division of the Department now has two bureaus--the Bureau of Planning Assistance and the Bureau of Area Planning. The latter will prepare a comprehensive state plan to ensure the economic stability and growth of the Commonwealth.

To the firm contemplating a manufacturing plant or research complex, local, regional and state planning can provide essential background information and assistance for sound development. A long-range public plan for both local and area development can be of incalculable assistance to the industrialist by providing technical data on such diversified matters as population, land use, water supply, sewage disposal, commuting patterns and circulation.

Since sound economic and industrial development must take into account all of the factors that interact to provide its environment, the extensive planning programs in process in Massachusetts can do much to provide assistance for such development.


THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICE AREAS
10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES
DECEMBER 1964
BOSTON
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND

MONOGRAPHS

Monographs are available for each of the three hundred and fifty-one cities and towns in the COMMONWEALTH plus the ten major metropolitan areas and fourteen counties.

These profiles present up-to-date statistical factual data on population, housing,economic base, employment and payrolls, municipal finance, public education, transportation planning, industrial development and utilities for each municipality or region.

Sample copies are available upon request.

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Massachusetts

GOVERNOR JOHN A. VOLPE
COMMISSIONER T. W. SCHULENBERG

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MASSACHUSETTS FACTS BOOK

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employment

population

liveability

education

research & utilities

housing & wages

labor & taxes

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University of Massachusetts

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development
State Office Building, Government Center
100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. 02202
Phone: 727-3206

JOHN A. VOLPE
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

April 1968

"It is my pleasure as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to offer you this valuable publication, The Massachusetts Facts Book.

"The prosperous growth of our existing industries and the acquisition of new ones to supplement our economy are of vital importance to every citizen of the Commonwealth. We trust this information will assist you with both location and expansion plans and will also encourage you to utilize the total services offered by the Department of Commerce and Development.

"Please be assured of my personal interest in the success of your endeavors." - Governor John A. Volpe

MASSACHUSETTS

IN BRIEF -

with 2.9% (5,149,834) of the National POPULATION (Ninth) and
0.2% (8,093 square miles) of the National AREA (forty-fifth)

1. Ranks SECOND in LABOR STABILITY among the ten leading industrial states over a fifteen-year period.

2. Includes RESEARCH as a MAJOR INDUSTRY with 931 Industrial Research Laboratories employing over 31,000 scientists, engineers and technicians.

3. In ENGINEERING DEGREES alone, Massachusetts ranked second in Ph. D's granted (188), third in Master's (860) and sixth in B. S. 's (1,709) in 1964.

4. Has $3,271 income per capita for 1966. (U. S. $2,963)

5. Route 128--world-famous highway around Boston--now has 729 new or expanded firms.

6. Interstate Route 495, the Outer Belt, will experience a growth similar to Route 128 based on recent commitments of major firms

7. Has 102,630 people employed in ELECTRICAL MACHINERY manufacturing (the LARGEST manufacturing employer in the Commonwealth).

8. Ranks NINTH in MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (691,000) September 1967.

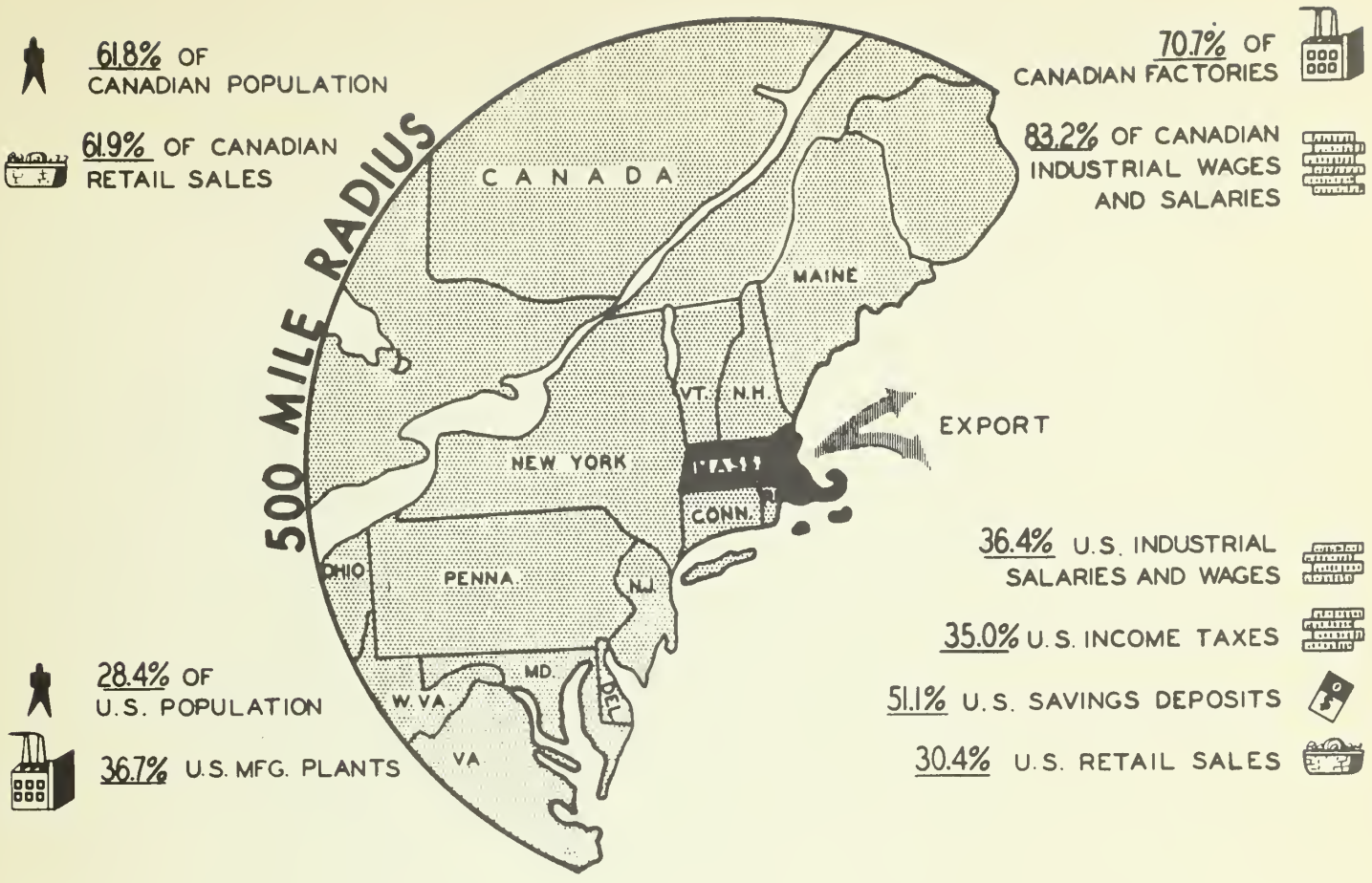
9. Has unusual manufacturing DIVERSITY with

   1,063 Apparel, 1,246 Printing and Publishing, 1,379 Machinery,
   1,038 Fabricated Metals, 875 Foods, 607 Leather, 466 Textiles,
   447 Chemical, 396 Furniture and Fixtures, 362 Lumber and Wood,
   544 Electrical Machinery, 346 Paper and 257 Primary Metal Firms

10. Ranks TENTH in VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE ($7,327,404,000) in 1965.

11. Produced 13.3% of the national SHOE output (SECOND in the country) in 1967.

The Commonwealth is COMPACT, CONVENIENT and COOPERATIVE, with many fine industrial sites along our new expressways: A fine place to live as well as work.



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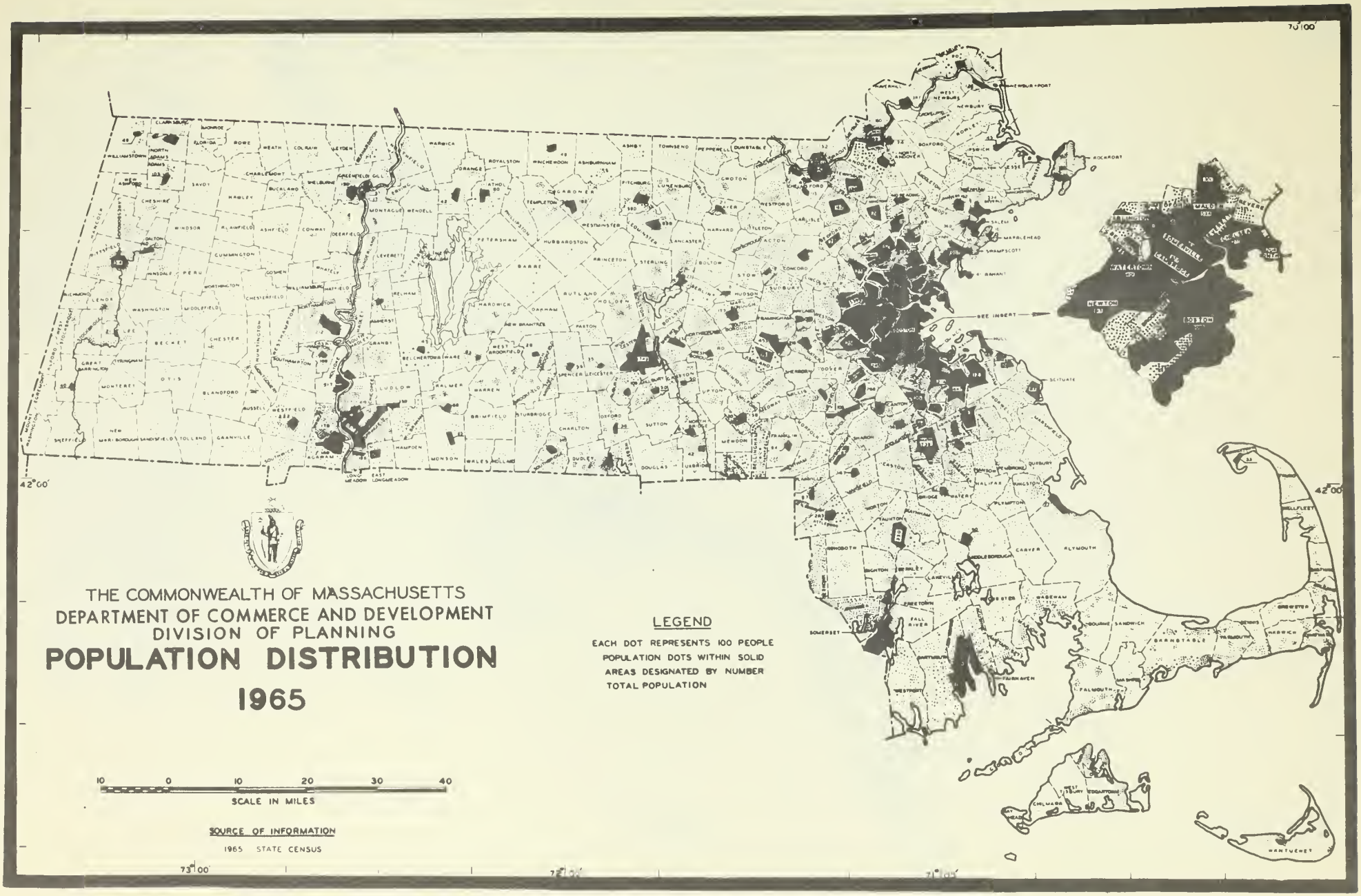
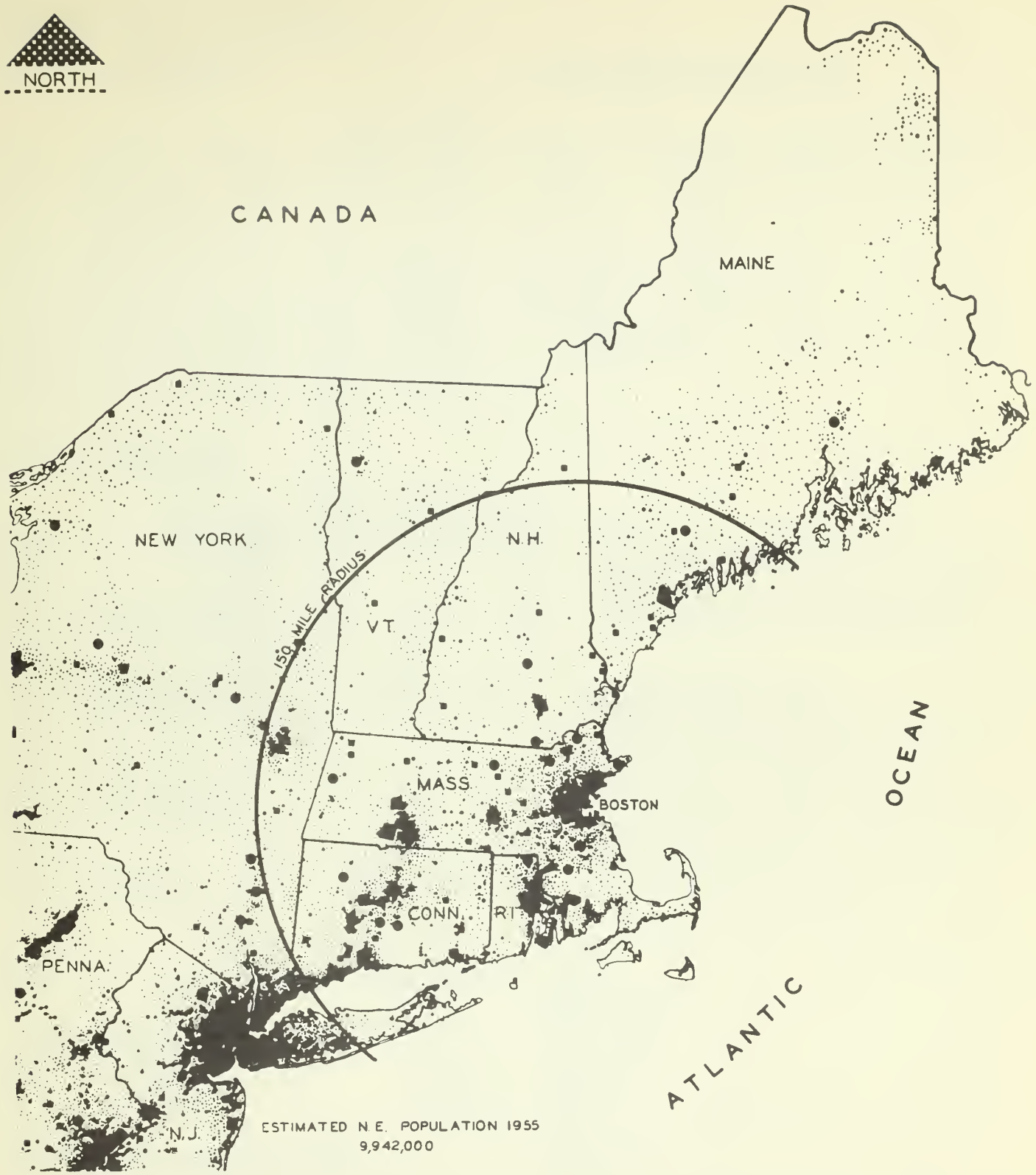
SOURCES OF PERCENTAGES: UNITED STATES FIGURES: POPULATION, 1966 EST., U.S. CENSUS BUREAU., MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND PAYROLLS, U.S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1963., INCOME TAXES, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, 1965. SAVINGS DEPOSITS, ANNUAL REPORT, FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, 1965., RETAIL SALES, 1963 U.S. CENSUS OF BUSINESS, RETAIL TRADE.

CANADIAN FIGURES - 1966 POPULATION AND 1965 RETAIL SALES (ESTIMATED), SALES MANAGEMENT, SURVEY OF BUYING POWER, JUNE 10, 1966, CANADIAN FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES, 1961, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON 727-3221


THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1965
LEGEND
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE
POPULATION DOTS WITHIN SOLID
AREAS DESIGNATED BY NUMBER
TOTAL POPULATION
10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES
SOURCE OF INFORMATION
1965 STATE CENSUS
SEE INSERT
73°00'
42°00'



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND

40 0 40 80

SCALE IN MILES

- URBANIZED AREAS
- PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
- PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000
- PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
- PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500
- PLACES OF 500 TO 1,000

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950

POPULATION - U. S. CENSUS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Year	Number	Mass.	Ratio to 1930 N.E.	U.S.
1910	3,366,416	79.2%	80.2%	74.9%
1920	3,852,356	90.7	90.6	86.1
1930	4,249,614	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	4,316,721	101.6	103.3	107.3
1945	4,493,281	105.7	101.9*	108.3*
1950	4,690,514	110.4	114.1	122.8
1955	4,837,645	113.8	118.6*	134.0*
1960	5,149,834	121.2	128.7	145.6
1965	5,295,281	124.6	136.7*	157.3*

AGE COMPOSITION, 1960

Age	Number	Percent of Total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Under 5	548,457	10.7%	10.8%	11.3%
5 - 13	860,529	16.7	17.1	18.2
14 - 19	433,785	8.4	8.5	8.9
14-over	3,739,592	72.6	72.1	70.4
21-over	3,245,066	63.0	62.4	60.3
65-over	571,609	11.1	10.7	9.2
Median Age		32.1	31.6	29.5

RACIAL DATA, 1960

	Number	Percent of total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
White	5,023,144	97.5%	97.5%	88.6%
Negro	111,842	2.2	2.3	10.5
Other	13,592	.3	.2	.9
Foreign Stock	2,058,309	40.0	36.8	19.0
Foreign Born	576,452	11.2	10.1	5.4

Of the 2,058,309 persons of foreign stock 26.6% were Canadian, 15.1% Italian, 13.4% Irish, 9.4% United Kingdom and 6.7% Polish.

EDUCATION (persons 25 years old & over)

	Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Median No. of School yrs. completed	11.6	11.2	10.6
Completing less than 5 grades	6.0%	5.9%	8.4%
Completing High School or more	47.0%	44.6%	41.1%

OCCUPATION, 1960

Of the 3,740,142 persons 14 years old and over in Massachusetts 2,087,874 or 55.8% were in the civilian labor force. Of these 63.9% were males and 36.1% were females. 4.2% were unemployed compared with 4.6% in New England and 5.1% in the United States.

Group	No.	% of total in Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8%	12.1%	11.2%
Mgrs., Off., & Prop.	161,761	8.1	8.7	12.3
Clerical, etc.	325,690	16.3	15.3	14.4
Sales	146,372	7.3	7.0	7.2
Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.	279,196	14.0	14.6	13.5
Operatives	436,010	21.8	22.4	18.4
Pvt. Hshld. Workers	27,824	1.4	1.7	2.7
Service wkrs.	171,278	8.6	8.0	8.4
Laborers	78,804	3.9	4.6	7.0
Not Reported	116,838	5.8	5.6	4.9

POLITICS, PARTY AFFILIATION, 1966**

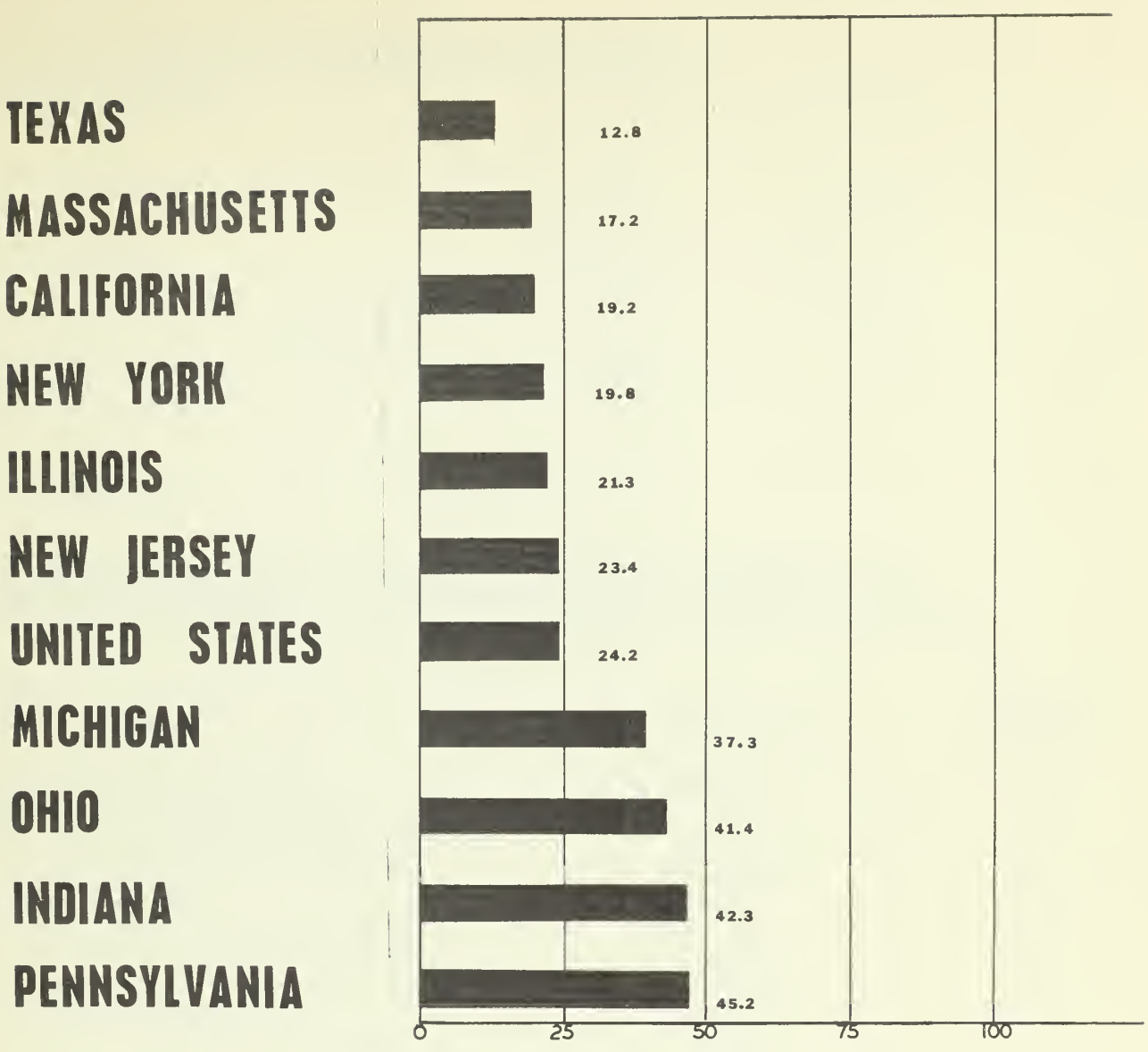
Total Registered Voters	2,633,312	
Registered Democratic		41.8%
Registered Republican		22.9%
Unenrolled Voters		35.3%

INCOMES OF FAMILIES, 1960

	Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Incomes under $3,000	12.4%	13.6%	21.4%
From $3,000 - $5,999	34.2	34.8	32.8
From $6,000 - $9,999	36.4	35.3	30.8
$10,000 and over	17.0	16.3	15.1
Median Income	$6272	$6128	$5660

**Secretary of the Commonwealth

*Estimates from Series P-25, U. S. Dept. of Commerce Pop. Reports



LABOR STABILITY

MAN-DAYS IDLE FROM LABOR DISPUTES
PER 10,000 MAN-DAYS AVAILABLE
1952–1966 AVERAGE
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce
and
Development

MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE - 1960

	Male	Female	Total
Population	2,486,235	2,662,343	5,148,578
Persons 14 years old & over (1)	1,767,680	1,972,462	3,740,142
Civilian Labor Force (1)	1,335,045	753,506	2,088,551

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS 1960 (1)

Group	Number	Percent of Total
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8
Farmers & Farm Managers	7,763	.4
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	153,998	7.7
Clerical & Kindred Workers	325,690	16.3
Sales Workers	146,372	7.3
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	279,196	14.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	436,010	21.8
Private Household Workers	27,824	1.4
Service Workers	171,278	8.6
Farm Laborers & Foremen	8,508	.4
Laborers (Except Farm & Mine)	70,296	3.5
Not Reported	116,838	5.8
Total	2,000,312	100.0

(1) Based on a total state population of 5,149,317

PARTIAL BREAKDOWN OF PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

	Male	Female
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	6,130	1,312
Engineering & Physical Sciences Technicians	1,371	430
Engineers	33,417	284
Natural Scientists	4,079	802

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR FACTS

DAYS LOST TO STRIKES - 1965

	State	% of Mfg. Emp. to total Non-Agri.Emp. 1965 (1)	No. of Mfg. Employees 1965 (1) in thousands	Manufacturing Man-Days Idle Due to Strikes in 1965 (2)	Mfg. Man Days Lost Per Mfg. Worker (3)
1.	California	24	1,406.8	871,000	.62
2.	Connecticut	43	435.6	357,000	.82
3.	Illinois	34	1,284.4	1,150,000	.90
4.	Indiana	41	663.0	652,000	.98
5.	Massachusetts	33	661.1	384,000	.58
6.	Michigan	41	1,076.0	1,290,000	1.20
7.	New Jersey	37	820.9	611,000	.74
8.	New York	28	1,827.7	1,220,000	.67
9.	Ohio	39	1,308.3	1,250,000	.96
10.	Pennsylvania	38	1,483.0	1,250,000	.84
11.	Wisconsin	37	486.0	440,000	.91

(1) U. S. Department of Labor, "Employment and Earnings" Monthly Issues

(2) U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 1525 "Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1965"

(3) Computed by Research, Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment by major non-agriculture industry groups in Massachusetts for the month of September in the years 1965-1967 are shown in Table I. These are the total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full time. Included are salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alteration to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of armed forces are excluded.

Table II contains the latest available employment and payroll statistics by major industry groups and the detailed information on manufacturing as reported by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. This data applies to establishments with employees covered by unemployment insurance only.

TABLE I - MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT September 1965-1967 (In Thousands)

	1965	1966	1967
Contract Construction	98.0	95.8	95.3
Manufacturing	668.8	702.0	691.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	103.1	108.5	109.9
Wholesale & Retail	415.1	438.6	441.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	106.6	111.2	114.1
Service & Miscellaneous	369.0	391.8	407.3

Source: "Employment & Earnings," November 1967

TABLE II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED TO THE DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY*

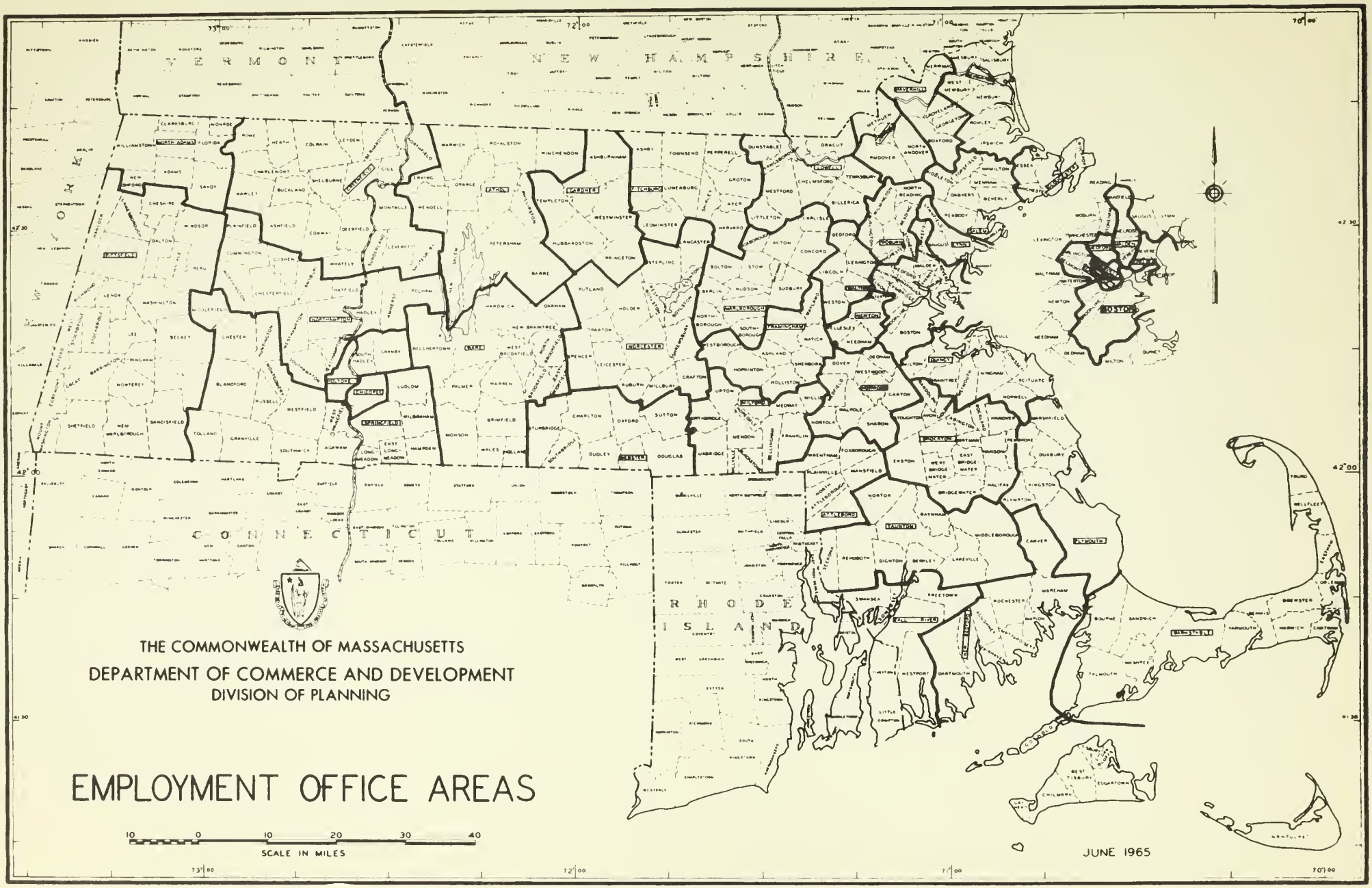
ALL INDUSTRY

	Industry	Number of Firms	1966 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1966 Employees	Distribution of Employees
1.	Agriculture & Mining	1,619	$ 50,996,000	9,911	0.6%
2.	Construction	13,453	639,400,000	90,735	5.5
3.	Manufacturing	10,672	4,332,421,000	708,129	42.5
4.	Trans., Comm., & Utilities	4,276	656,707,000	100,252	6.0
5.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	41,463	2,047,389,000	446,394	26.8
6.	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8,632	645,549,000	108,632	6.5
7.	Service Industry	28,558	948,348,000	201,656	12.1
	TOTALS	108,673	$9,320,810,000	1,665,709	

MANUFACTURING

	Group	No. of Firms	1966 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1966 Employees
1.	Ordnance & Accessories	19	$116,091,000	16,384
2.	Food & Kindred Prod.	875	235,018,000	40,696
3.	Tobacco Mfg.	12	2,008,000	630
4.	Textile Mill Prod.	466	206,605,000	36,876
5.	Apparel & other fin. goods	1,063	225,413,000	55,809
6.	Lumber & Wood Prod.	362	28,218,000	5,309
7.	Furniture & Fixtures	396	64,329,000	11,934
8.	Paper & Allied Prod.	346	241,375,000	37,369
9.	Printing, Pub. & Allied	1,246	270,242,000	43,867
10.	Chemicals & Allied	447	143,654,000	19,791
11.	Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	33	6,939,000	994
12.	Rubber Products	368	218,756,000	38,289
13.	Leather & Leather Prod.	607	226,475,000	47,370
14.	Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	301	89,478,000	12,324
15.	Primary Metal Industries	257	159,147,000	23,628
16.	Fabricated Metal Prod.	1,038	284,821,000	44,617
17.	Machinery (ex. electrical)	1,379	598,653,000	81,557
18.	Electrical Machinery	544	633,504,000	102,630
19.	Transportation Equipment	152	223,799,000	29,644
20.	Prof., Scient. & Controlling Inst. Photo., & Optical Goods-Watches & Clocks	235	200,760,000	28,623
21.	Miscellaneous Mfg. Ind.	526	157,122,000	29,788

*The 1966 figures are based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification Code 1957. These figures are not comparable to tabulations of years prior to 1958.


VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AREAS
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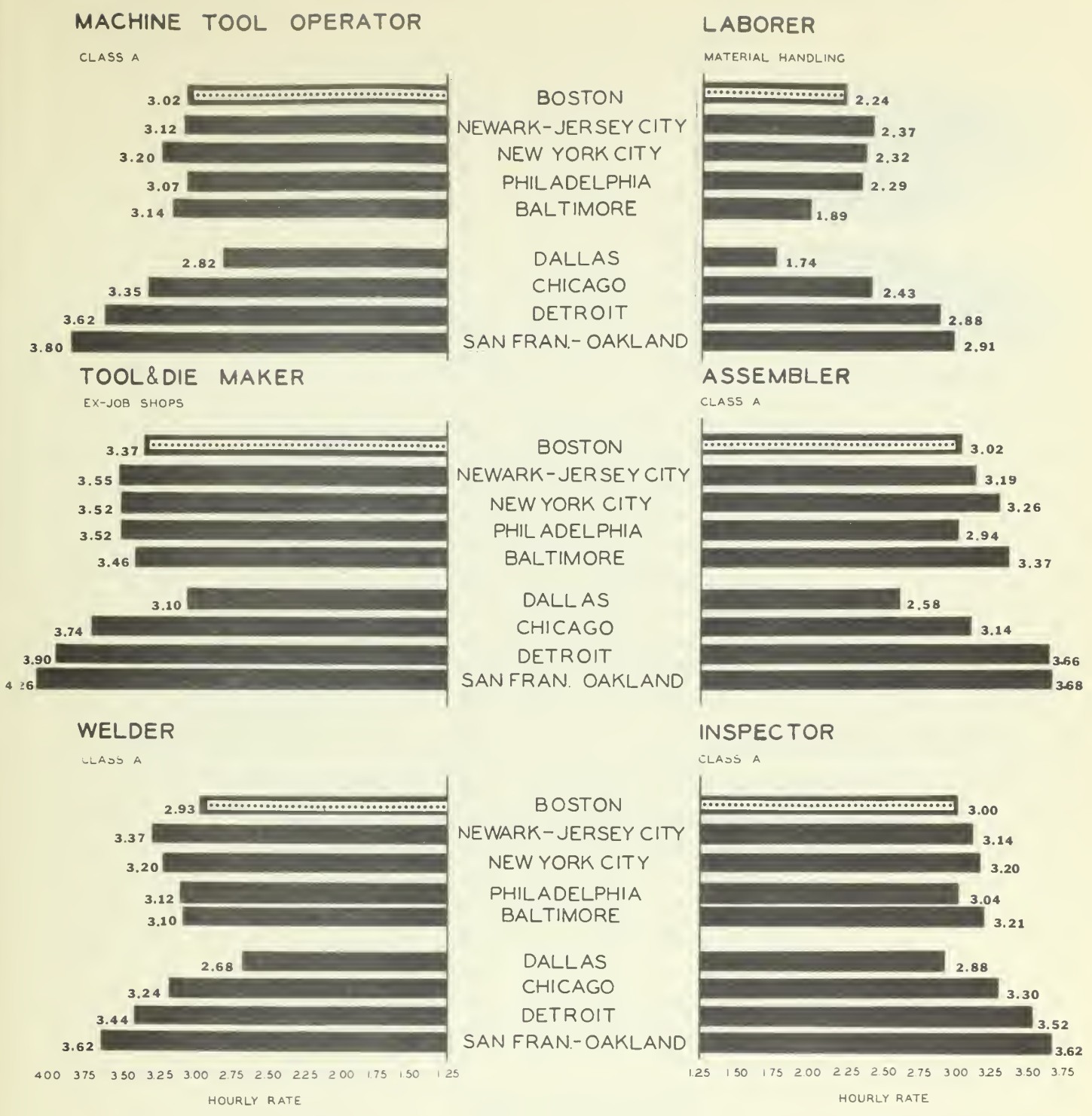
SCALE IN MILES
JUNE 1965

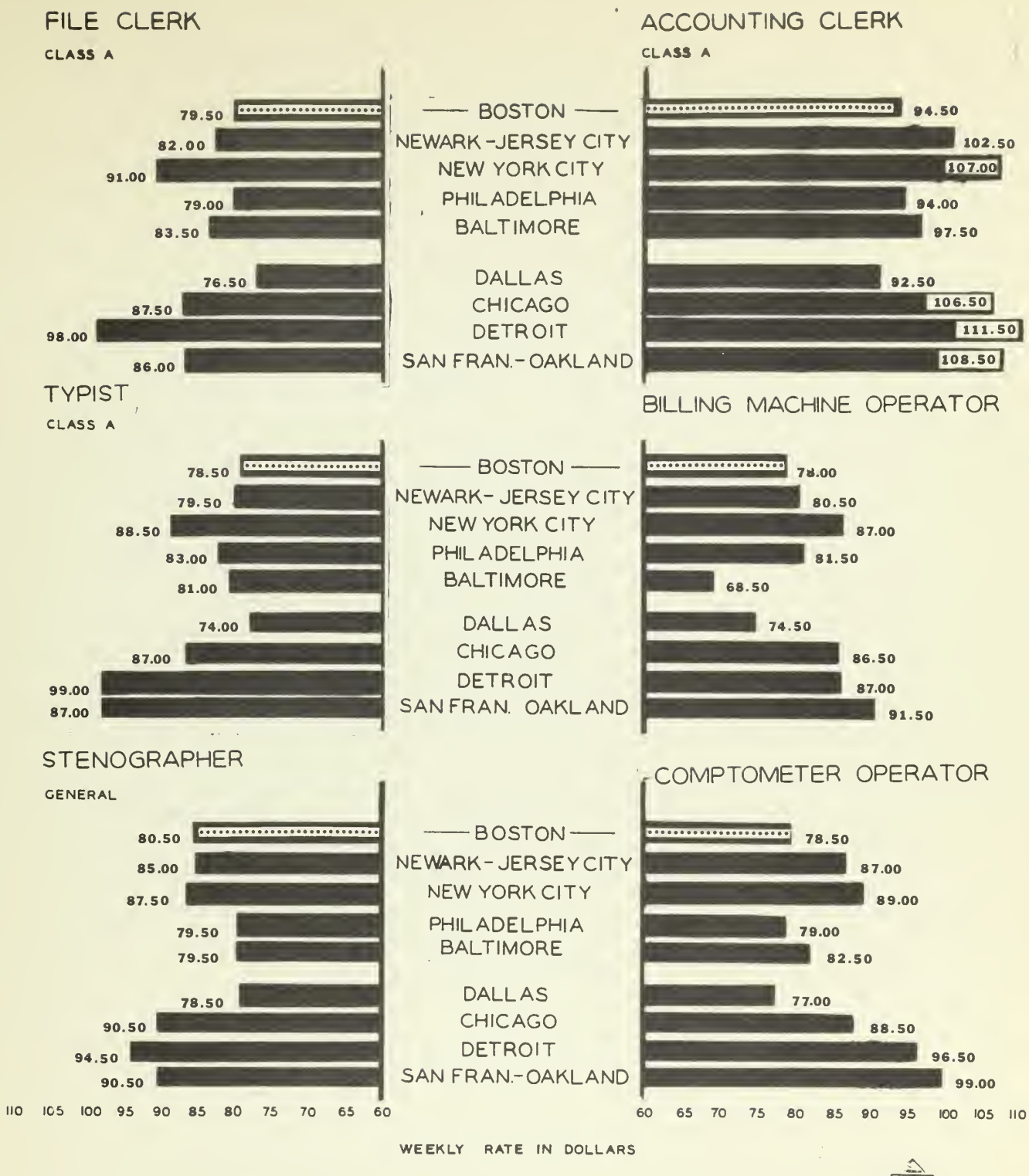


HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS

JUNE-JULY 1966 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
FOR MEN IN MACHINERY INDUSTRIES
EXCLUDING OVERTIME OR PREMIUM PAY FOR NIGHT WORK

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development



WEEKLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1965—1966 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR WOMEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES
SALARIES BASED ON STANDARD WORKING SCHEDULES

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce
and
Development

MAJOR HIGHWAYS

EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS

EXISTING EXPRESSWAYS

FUTURE EXPRESSWAYS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

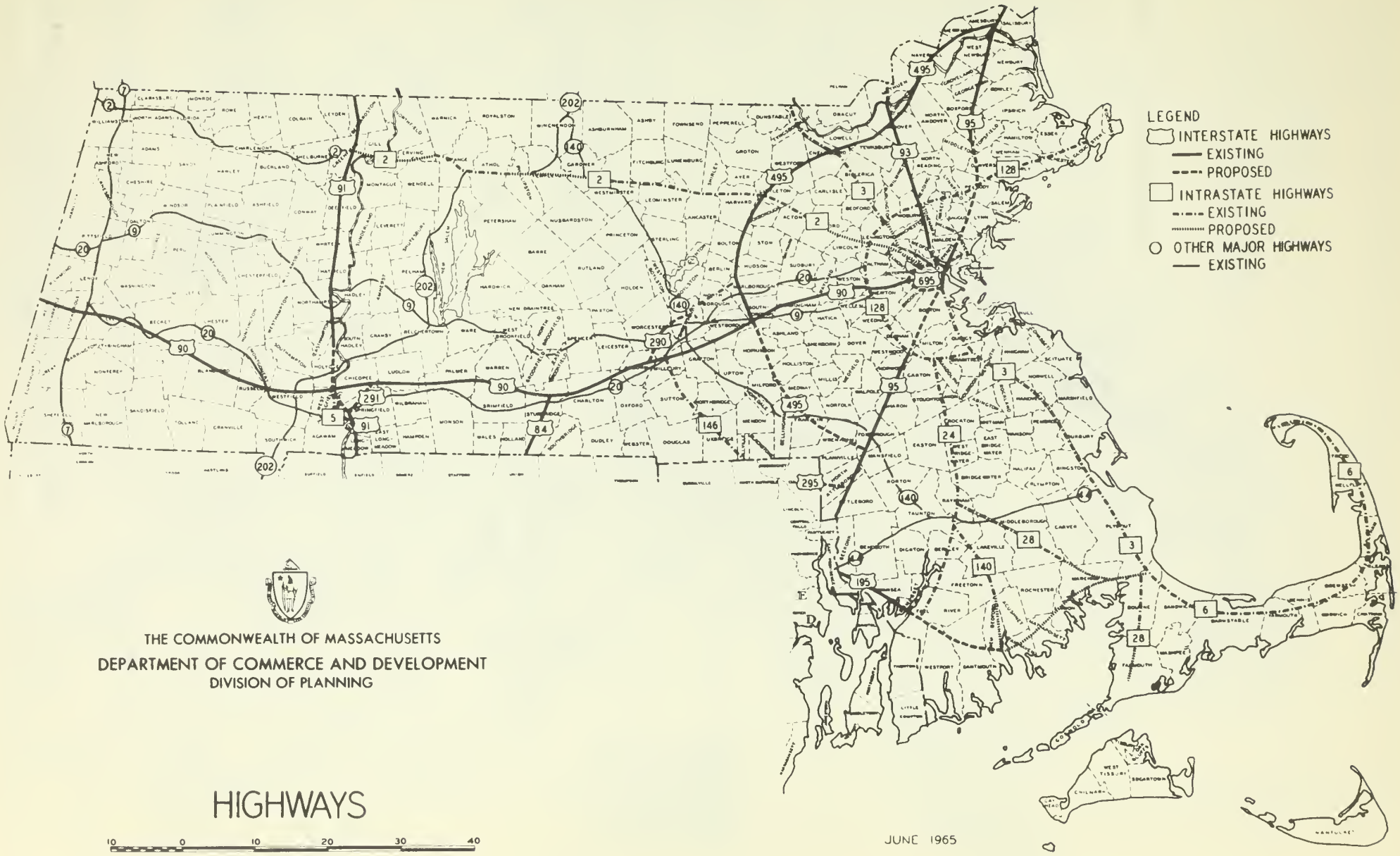
AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

SCALE IN MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

JUNE 1965



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

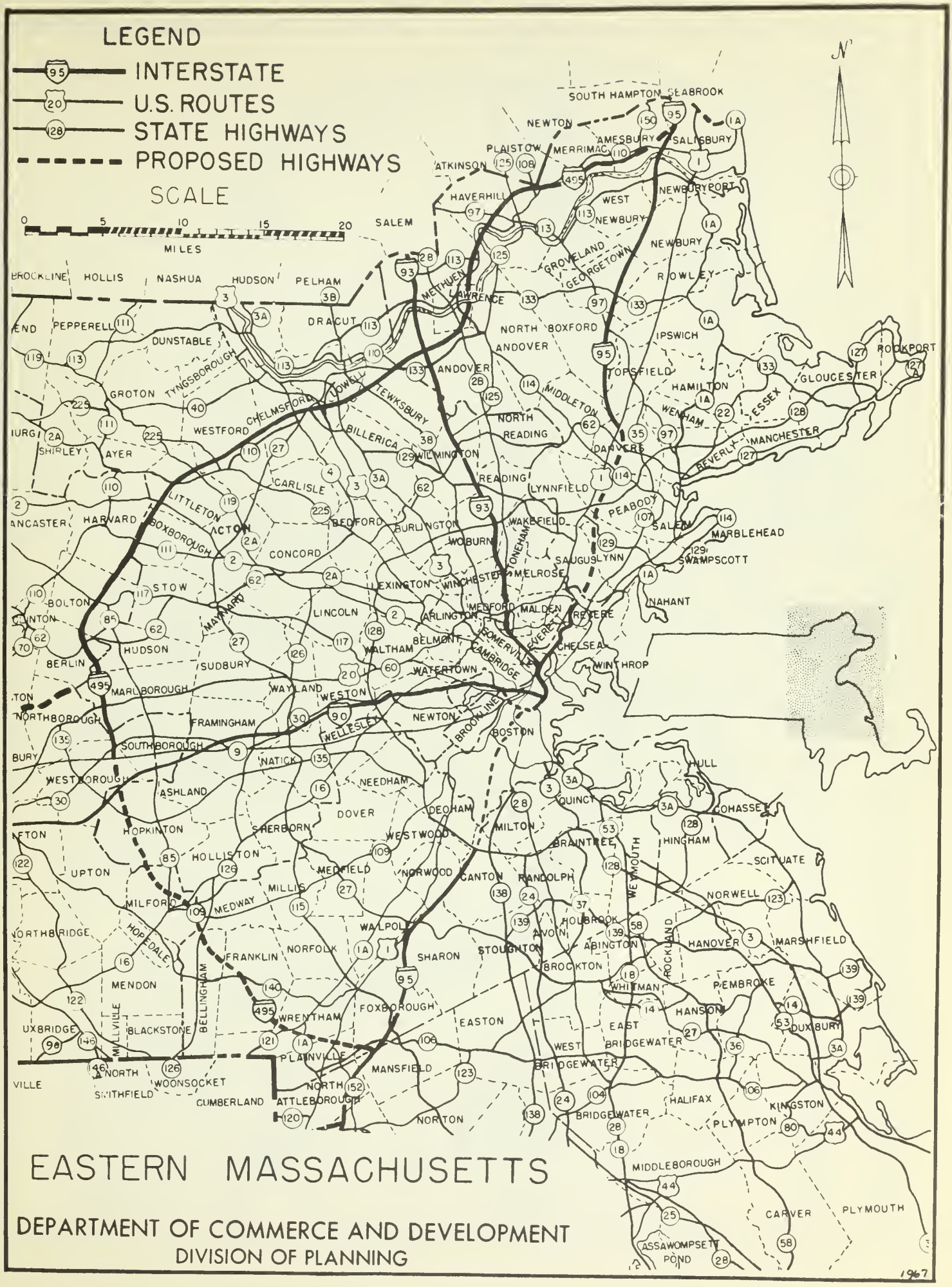
DIVISION OF PLANNING

HIGHWAYS

10 0 10 20 30 40

SCALE IN MILES

JUNE 1965


LEGEND
INTERSTATE
U.S. ROUTES
STATE HIGHWAYS
PROPOSED HIGHWAYS
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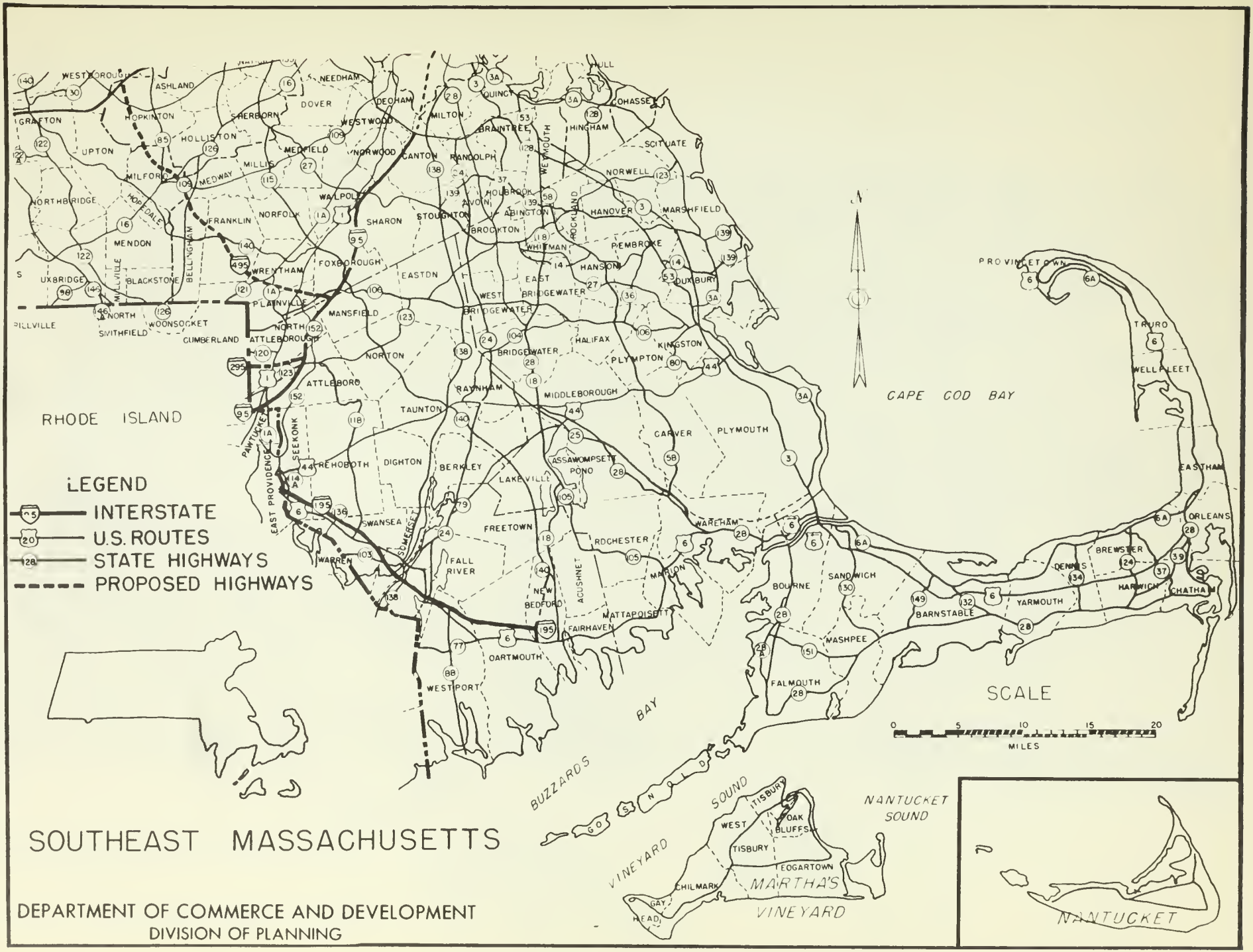
N
EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
1967


SOUTHEAST MASSACHUSETTS
LEGEND
INTERSTATE
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RHODE ISLAND
CAPE COD BAY
BUZZARDS BAY
VINEYARD SOUND
NANTUCKET SOUND
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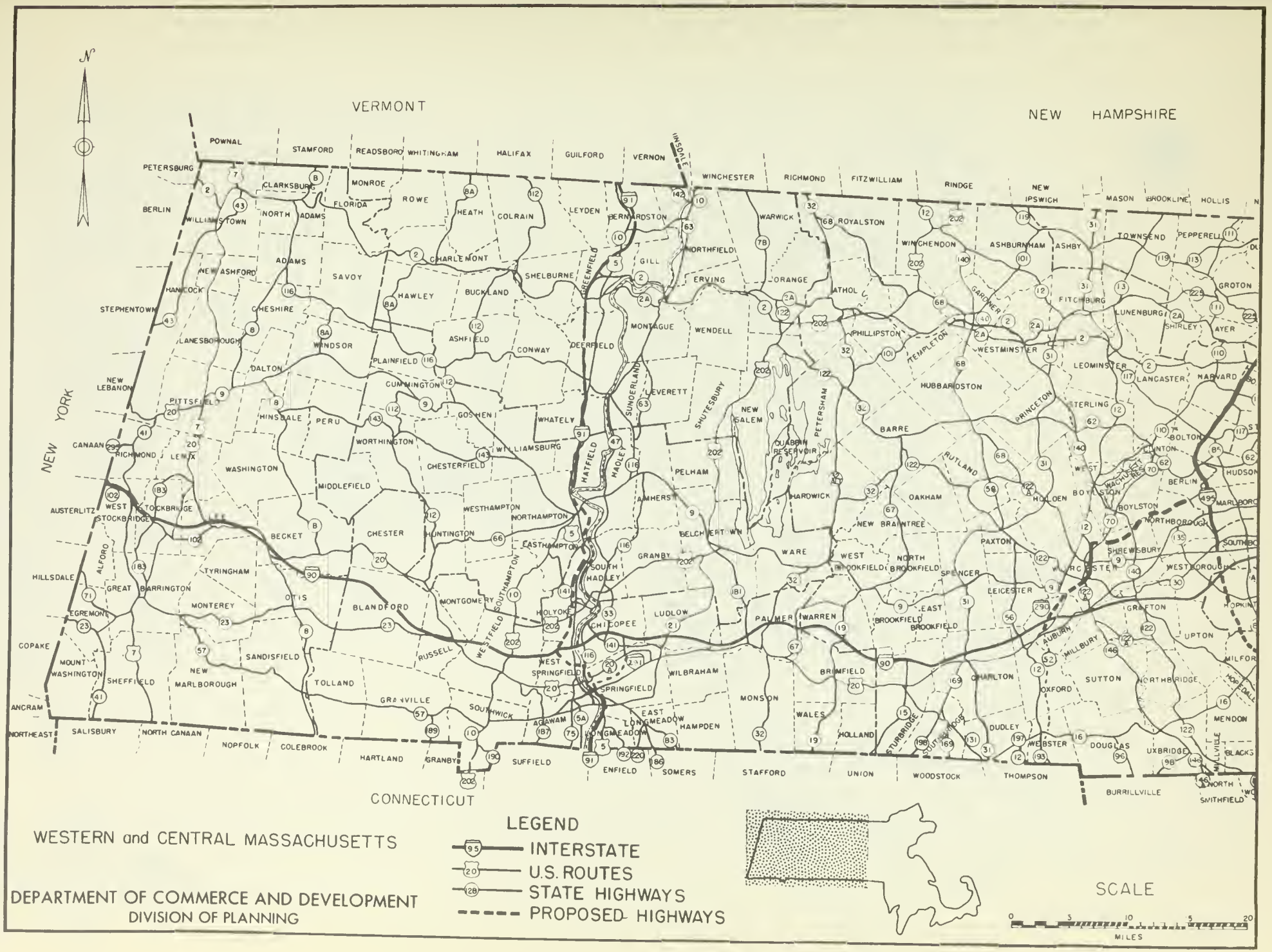
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING


VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
POWNAL
STAMFORD
READSBORO
WHITINGHAM
HALIFAX
GUILFORD
VERNON
INSDALE
WINCHESTER
RICHMOND
FITZWILLIAM
RINDGE
NEW IPSWICH
MASON
BROOKLINE
HOLLIS
PETERSBURG
CLARKSBURG
MONROE
FLORIDA
ROWE
HEATH
COLRAIN
LEYDEN
BERNARDSTON
BERLIN
WILLIAMSTOWN
NORTH ADAMS
ADAMS
SAVOY
CHARLEMONT
GREENFIELD
GILL
NORTHFIELD
WARWICK
ROYALSTON
WINCHENDON
ASHBURNHAM
ASHBY
TOWNSEND
PEPPERELL
NEW ASHFORD
HANCOCK
STEPHENTOWN
CHESHIRE
HAWLEY
BUCKLAND
SHELBURNE
ERVING
ORANGE
ATHOL
FITCHBURG
GROTON
LANESBOROUGH
WINDSOR
ASHFIELD
CONWAY
DEERFIELD
MONTAGUE
WENDELL
PHILLIPSTON
TEMPLETON
GARDNER
WESTMINSTER
LUNENBURG
SHIRLEY
AYER
NEW LEBANON
DALTON
PLAINFIELD
CUMMINGTON
SUNDERLAND
LEVERETT
SHUTESBURY
NEW SALEM
PETERSHAM
HUBBARDSTON
LEOMINSTER
LANCASTER
HARVARD
PITTSFIELD
HINSDALE
PERU
GOSHEN
WHATELY
STERLING
PRINCETON
CANAAN
RICHMOND
LENOX
WORTHINGTON
WILLIAMSBURG
HATFIELD
HADLEY
QUABBIN RESERVOIR
BARRE
RUTLAND
BOLTON
HUDSON
WASHINGTON
CHESTERFIELD
PELHAM
AUSTERLITZ
WEST STOCKBRIDGE
STOCKBRIDGE
MIDDLEFIELD
AMHERST
HARDWICK
OAKHAM
BOYLSTON
BERLIN
MARLBOROUGH
BECKET
CHESTER
HUNTINGTON
WESTHAMPTON
NORTHAMPTON
EASTHAMPTON
BELCHERTOWN
NEW BRAINTREE
NORTHBOROUGH
SOUTHBOROUGH
HILLSDALE
ALFORD
GREAT BARRINGTON
TYRINGHAM
OTIS
MONTEREY
EGREMONT
BLANDFORD
MONTGOMERY
GRANBY
SOUTH HADLEY
WARE
WEST BROOKFIELD
NORTH BROOKFIELD
PAXTON
SHREWSBURY
WORCESTER
WEST BOROUGH
SPENCER
LEICESTER
GRAFTON
COPAKE
MOUNT WASHINGTON
SHEFFIELD
SANDISFIELD
NEW MARLBOROUGH
TOLLAND
RUSSELL
WESTFIELD
SOUTHAMPTON
HOLYOKE
CHICOPEE
LUDLOW
PALMER
WARREN
EAST BROOKFIELD
BROOKFIELD
AUBURN
MILLBURY
UPTON
MILFORD
WEST SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD
WILBRAHAM
BRIMFIELD
CHARLTON
SUTTON
NORTHBRIDGE
OXFORD
MENDON
ANCRAM
GRANVILLE
SOUTHWICK
AGAWAM
EAST LONGMEADOW
LONGMEADOW
HAMPDEN
MONSON
WALES
HOLLAND
STURBRIDGE
DUDLEY
WEBSTER
DOUGLAS
UXBRIDGE
BLACKSTONE
MILLVILLE
NORTHEAST
SALISBURY
NORTH CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
GRANBY
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
BURRILLVILLE
NORTH SMITHFIELD
WESTERN and CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
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STATE HIGHWAYS
PROPOSED HIGHWAYS
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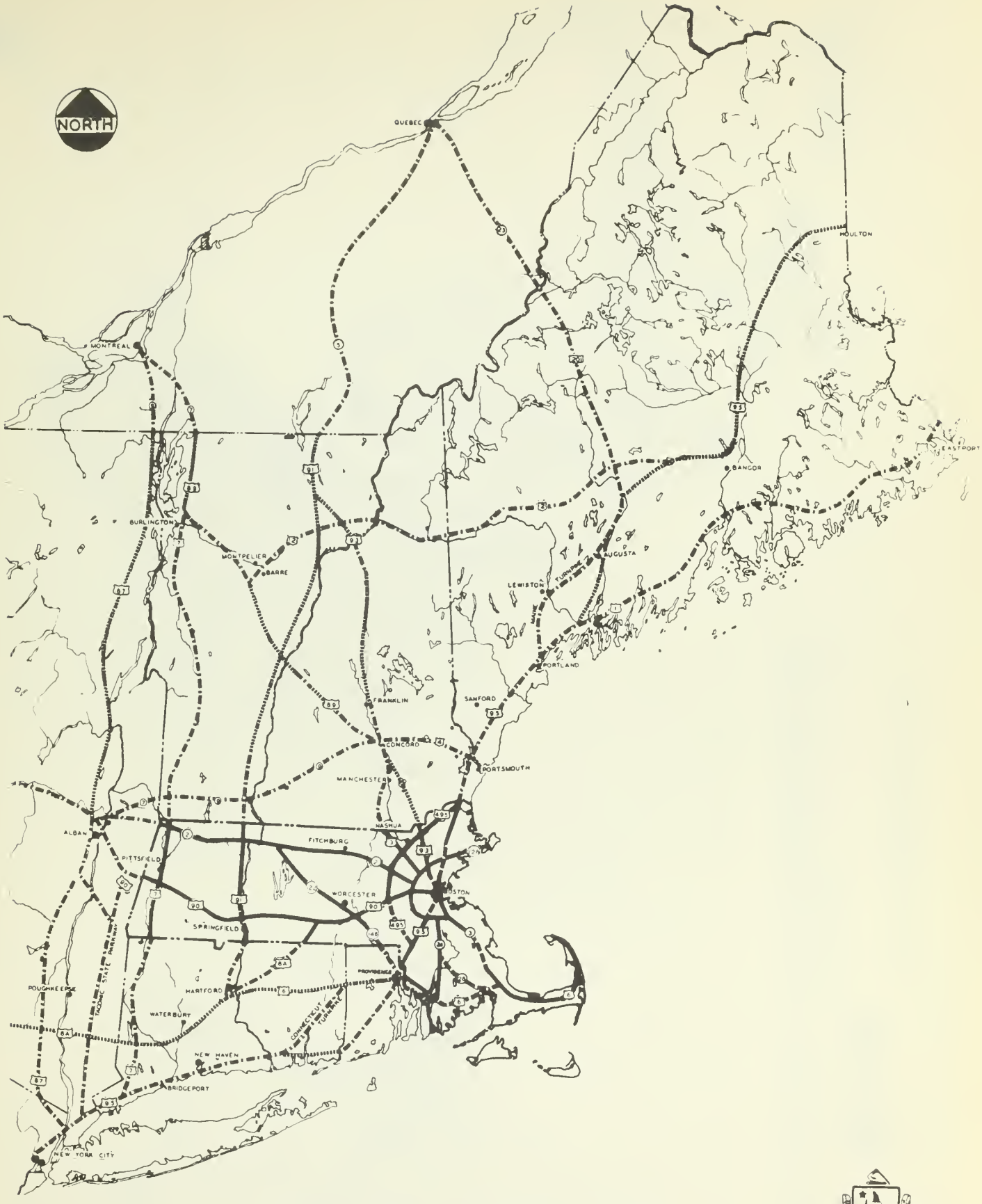


PRESENT AND FUTURE HIGHWAYS IN NEW ENGLAND

MAJOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS — FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS ROADS

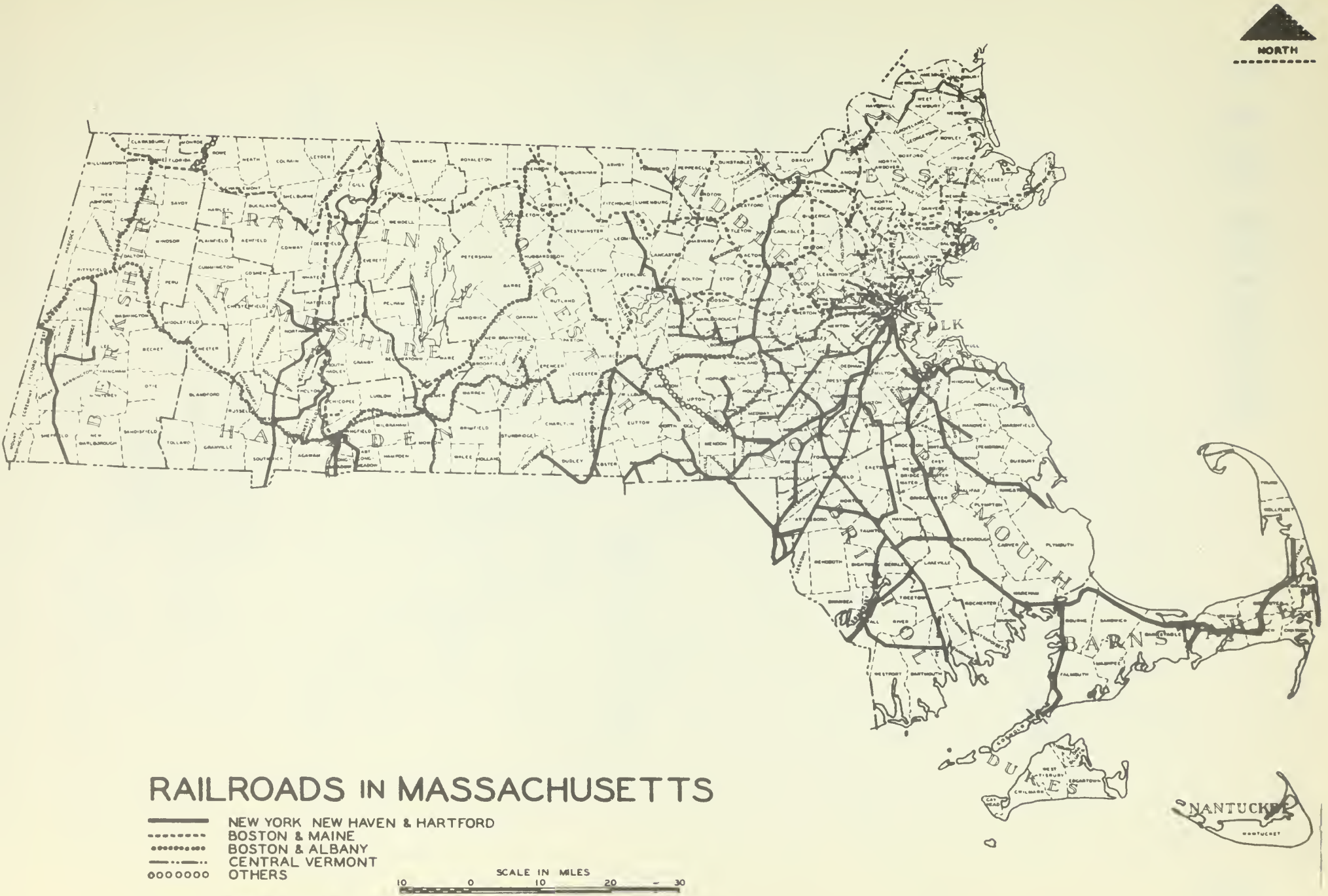
MAJOR NEW ENGLAND ROADS — FUTURE NEW ENGLAND ROADS

40 30 20 10 0 20 40 60 80

SCALE IN MILES

JUNE 1965

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development



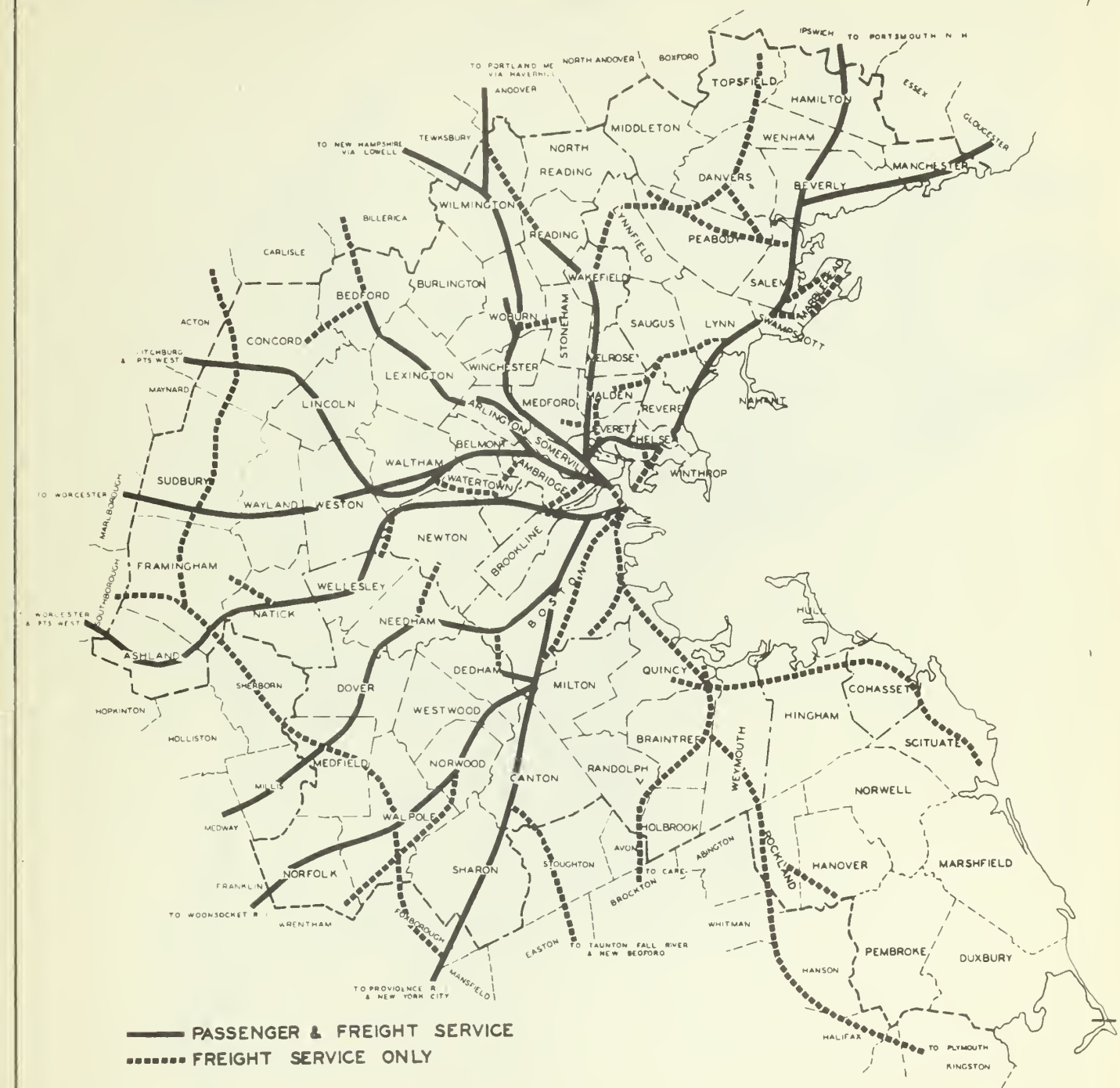
RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
BOSTON & MAINE
BOSTON & ALBANY
CENTRAL VERMONT
OTHERS

SCALE IN MILES
10 0 10 20 30

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

RAILROADS



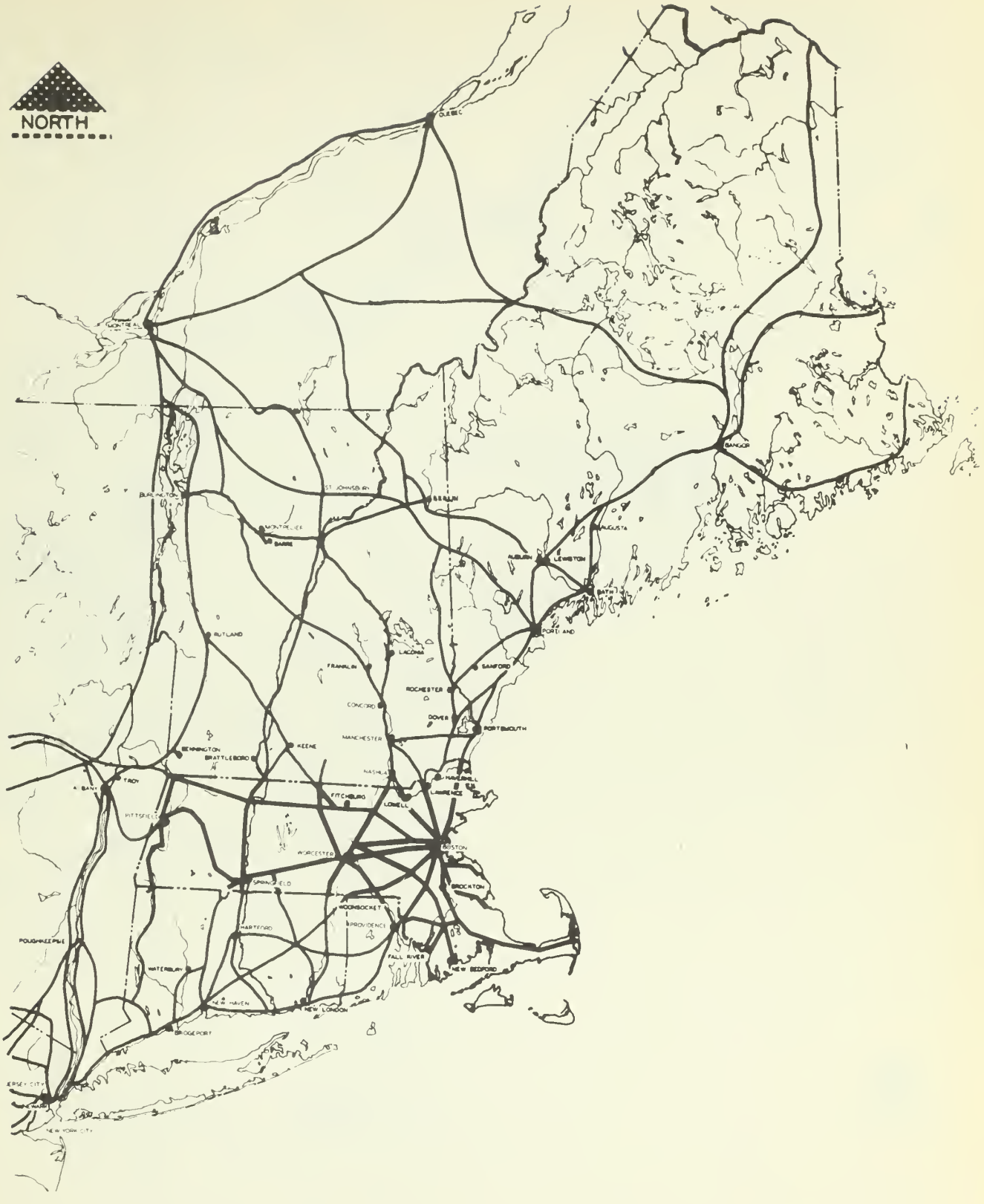
BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

SCALE IN MILES

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

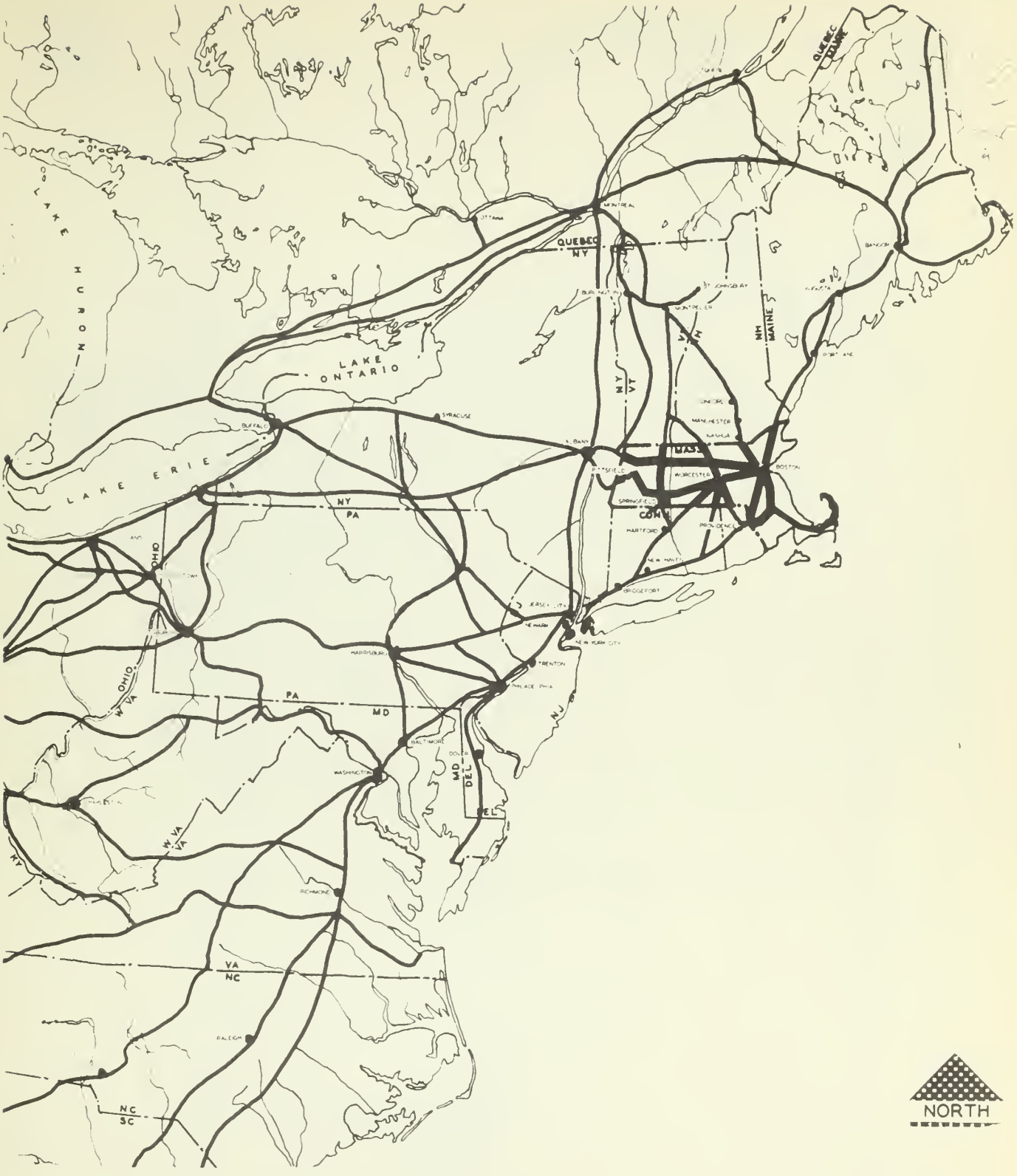
SOURCE: DEPT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES



RAILROADS IN NEW ENGLAND

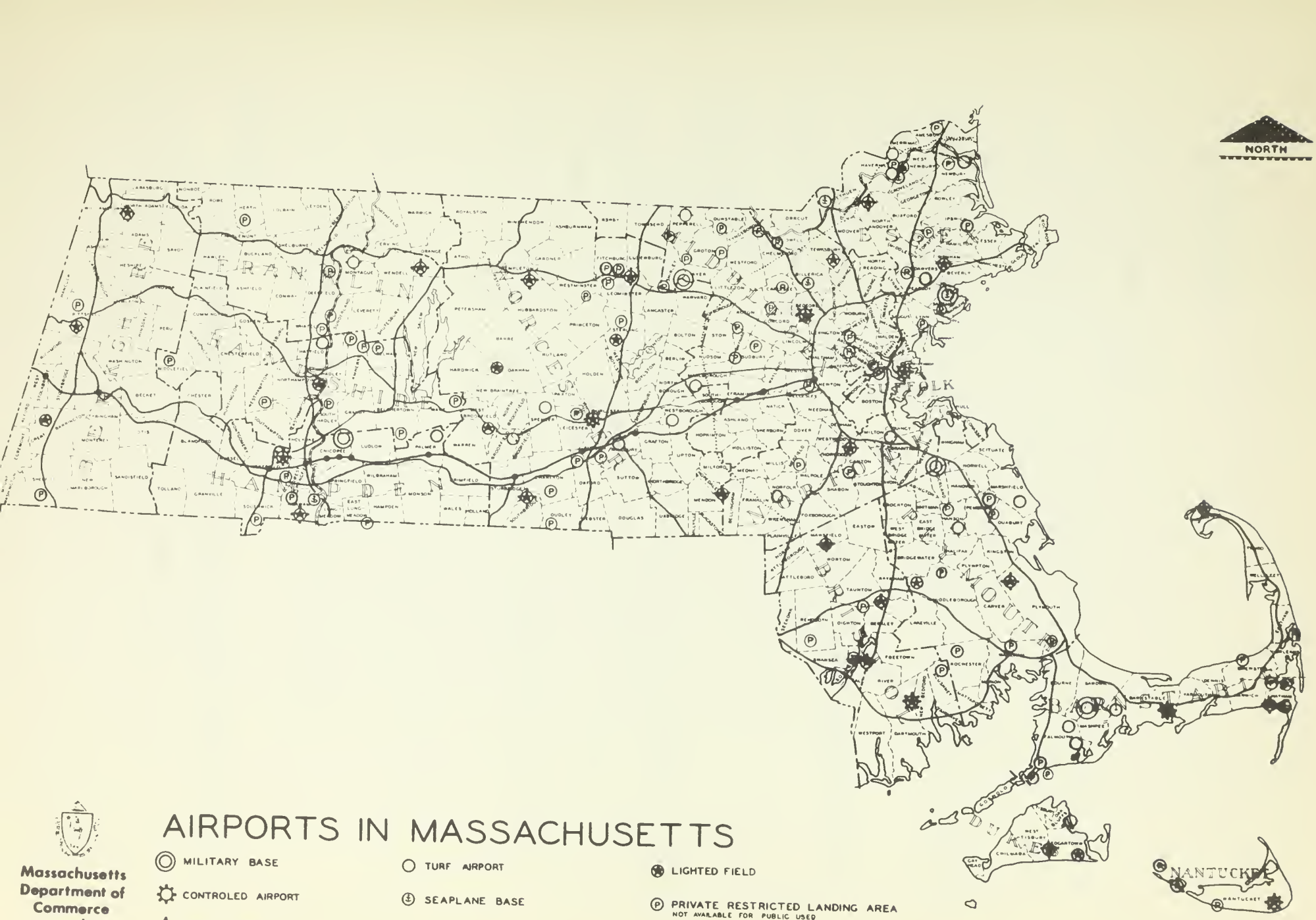
SCALE IN MILES

40 0 40 80 120



RAILROADS
NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

50 0 50 100 150 200
SCALE IN MILES



AIRPORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

- ◎ MILITARY BASE
- ☼ CONTROLED AIRPORT
- ⊕ PAVED AIRPORT
- ○ TURF AIRPORT
- ⊕ SEAPLANE BASE
- ⊛ LIGHTED FIELD
- Ⓟ PRIVATE RESTRICTED LANDING AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION

JUNE 1965

0 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES

TRANSPORTATION

Logan International Airport

Located two miles or a twelve-minute ride from the business center of Boston, provides local, national and international flight service. With eighteen airlines and two airfreight companies, Logan International scheduled 3,219 domestic and 212 international flights each week during the 1967 fiscal year.

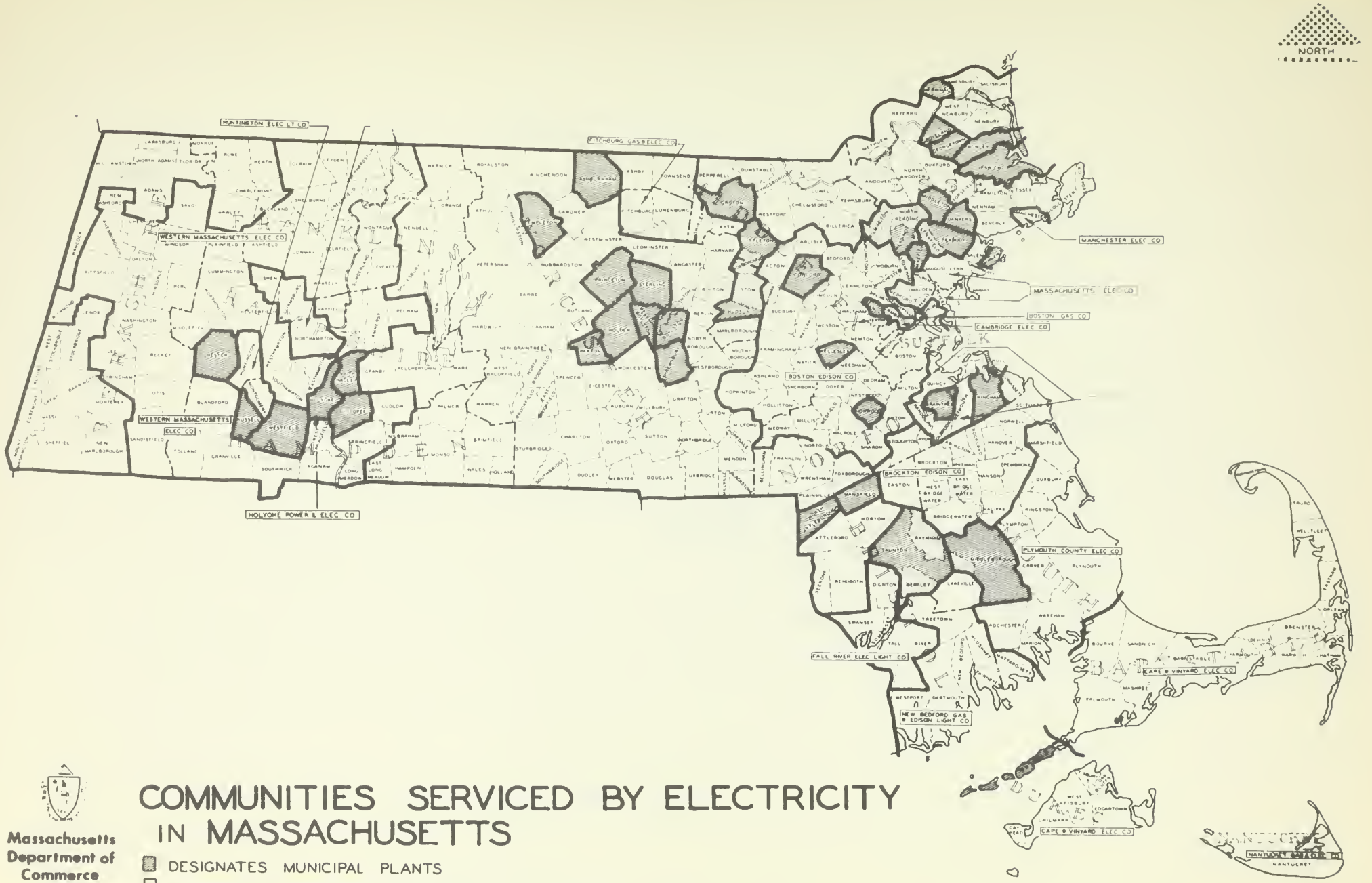
The airport, consisting of 2,000 acres, has four runways 300 feet wide, the longest being almost two miles in length.

Port of Boston

Primary ocean shipping in Massachusetts and New England is from the Port of Boston, one of the ranking ports in the United States. It is the only New England port providing regular general intercoastal and foreign cargo service. This deep water port's facilities, compared with United States ports today, is regarded as good or very good, and it is the nearest major Atlantic port to Europe, Africa and the east coast of South America. All necessary services, such as warehousing, cold storage, class one railroads, foreign trade bankers and freight forwarders are provided.

Railroads

A United States Supreme Court decision now places Massachusetts in a competitive position with all eastern coastal states.



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY ELECTRICITY IN MASSACHUSETTS

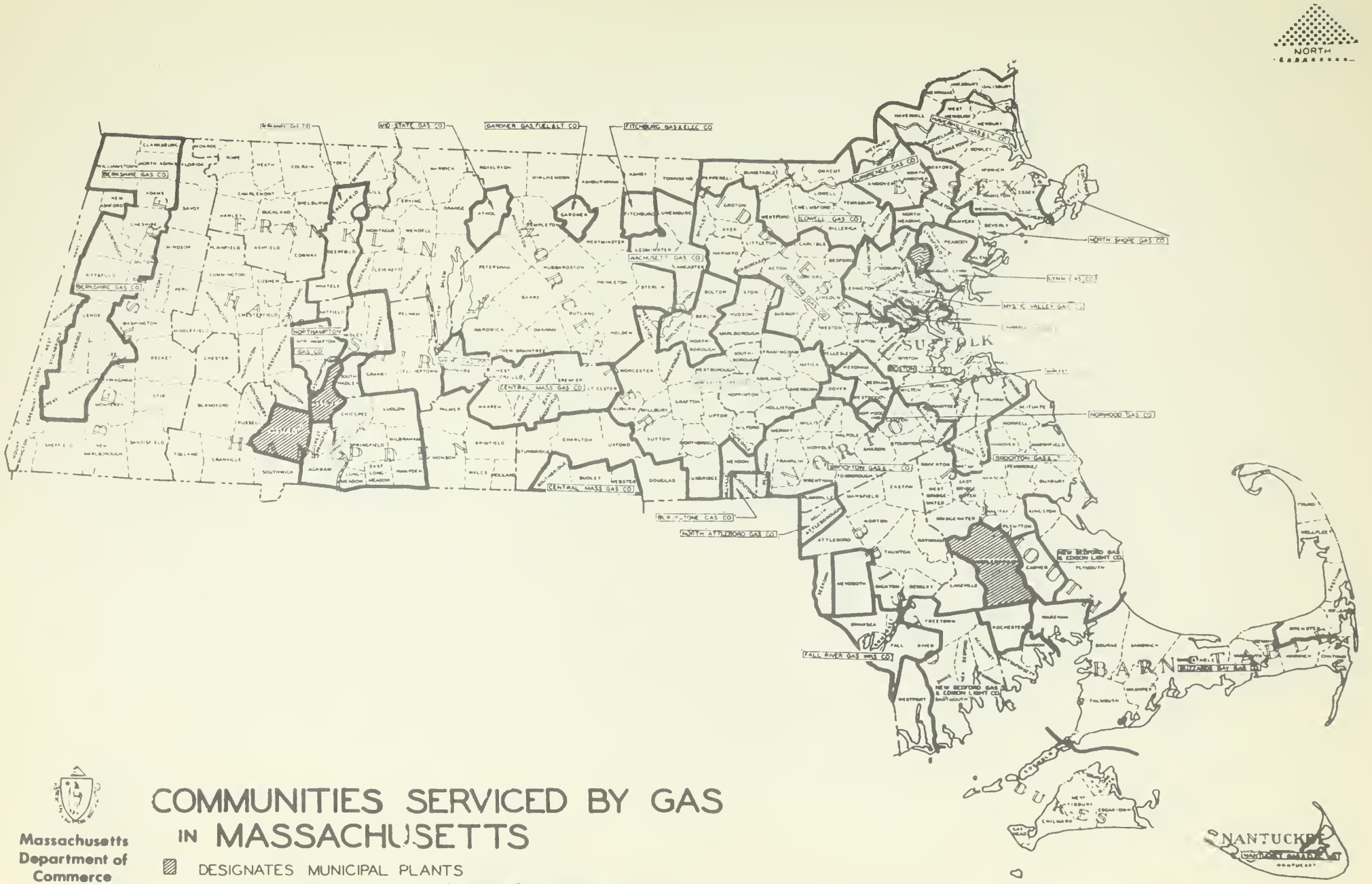
▨ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

□ DESIGNATES AREA SERVICED BY ADJACENT MUNICIPAL PLANT

10 0 10 20 30

SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS DEPT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES JUNE 1965



Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY GAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

▨ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

10 0 10 20 30

SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JUNE 1965

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES Summarized - March 1968

The Massachusetts tax program places the Commonwealth in an excellent position compared to other states. Not only are taxes in Massachusetts more favorable than many industrial states but the reasonable tax program, combined with other outstanding advantages constitutes an industrial climate conducive to economic growth and expansion and has been responsible for the noteworthy progress Massachusetts has achieved in recent years.

In the past, there have been widespread misconceptions concerning the Massachusetts tax program. The complicated method of computation, now eliminated under the new program, made it appear that taxes were high whereas actual case studies reveal that total state and local taxes imposed on manufacturing firms in Massachusetts were comparatively low and the Bay State was, in reality, an excellent location for progressive industry.

This fact was recognized by many corporations which found, upon investigation, that it was good business to establish a plant in Massachusetts. Taxes were not only reasonable, they discovered, but Massachusetts was growing, its economy was becoming more diversified and its reputation for achievement in research was enhancing progress.

The Massachusetts record in industrial development illustrates vividly a tax structure favorable to industry. The fact that Massachusetts is in a strong competitive tax position with other industrial states is apparent from the following:

(a) Although it is the ninth wealthiest state in terms of per capita personal income in 1966, the per capita tax collections by the State of Massachusetts are less than those of 29 other states. Moreover, Massachusetts facilities are modern and the services provided for business and for citizens are excellent.

(b) Taxes per capita as a percentage of per capita personal income, which evaluates taxes in relation to the average citizen's ability to bear them, are less in Massachusetts than in 34 other states.

(c) With respect to total governmental revenue, per capita (state and local) as a percentage of per capita personal income, the position of Massachusetts is more favorable than that of 42 other states.

(d) Massachusetts does not have taxes disguised as fees. Massachusetts taxes are direct rather than hidden, simplified rather than complex, and reasonable with regard to a citizen's ability to pay.

Source: (a) U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, Aug. 1967, Table 2, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1966, Derived Comparative Statistics, Table 4.

(b) Same as (a) above. Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

(c) Same as (b) above.

LOOK AT THE COMPLETE TAX STRUCTURE

Corporation taxes in Massachusetts are often less than those in other industrial states when the total tax load is fully analyzed. In many states separate taxes are levied by the state, county, municipality and school district, whereas in Massachusetts only the state and municipality have authority to make levies.

IN MASSACHUSETTS

1. STATE TAXES - Taxes at the state level are confined principally to two items:

   A. Corporation Excise

   This tax is based on: (a) net income allocated to Massachusetts and is at the rate of 7.5% and, (b) taxable Massachusetts tangible property, excluding locally taxed property, at the rate of $7.00 per thousand valuation. (If the intangible property corporation provisions apply, taxable Massachusetts net worth is substituted for taxable Massachusetts tangible property.) Further, Massachusetts now gives a 5-year tax exemption on investment in machinery and equipment having a useful life of 8 years or more situated in Massachusetts. This exemption on investment in machinery and equipment plus the more recent exemption for industrial waste treatment facilities offers an inducement to manufacturers to modernize without incurring a substantial tax increase.

   B. Unemployment Compensation Tax

   Massachusetts operates on an "experience rating" system in determining unemployment tax rates for individual employers. Therefore, unemployment compensation costs in Massachusetts depend to a substantial degree on the employment stability of each individual manufacturer.

2. COUNTY TAXES - None

3. SCHOOL TAXES - None

4. LOCAL TAXES

   Taxes at the municipal level assessable to a manufacturing corporation are substantially less in Massachusetts than in most states and particularly, the other New England States.

   There is a very definite reason for this favorable tax situation in the Commonwealth. Manufacturing corporations taxable under Chapter 63 of the General Laws (Excise Tax) are EXEMPT FROM LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES ON MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURE AND ON INVENTORIES (FINISHED PRODUCTS, GOODS IN PROCESS AND SUPPLIES). No such exemption exists under the tax laws of most other industrial states.

   A comparison merely of tax rates can be and often is extremely deceptive. A high rate per thousand of valuation may produce a smaller property tax, because of statutory exemptions, such as the machinery or manufacturing corporations than a low rate where there are no exemptions and where all classes of property are included in the taxable base.

LOCAL TAXES

Types of Property of Manufacturing Corporations Subject to Local Taxes*
in the Principal Industrial States

State	Real Estate	Tangible Personalty #		Intangibles ##
		Machinery	Investories and Supplies	
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	"	"	"	"
Connecticut	"	"	"	No
Georgia	"	"	"	Yes
Illinois	"	"	"	"
Indiana	"	"	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	No
MASSACHUSETTS	Yes	No	No	No
Michigan	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	"	"	"	No
New Jersey	"	"	"	"
New York	"	No	No	"
North Carolina	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	"	"	"	"
Pennsylvania	"	No	No	"
Rhode Island	"	Yes	Yes	"
South Carolina	"	"	"	"
Texas	"	"	"	"
Vermont	"	"	"	No
Virginia	"	"	No	Yes

From this table it will readily be seen that the types of property included in the tax base differ greatly between states.

It will be noted that real estate is the only class of industrial property which is taxed in every state. Industrial machinery attached to buildings is considered as a part of reality and taxed as such in every state except Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Inventories are taxed in all of the twenty-one states listed, except in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It will also be noted that Intangibles are now taxed in fourteen states.

Massachusetts and New York are the only industrial states listed in the table which confine local taxation to real estate. This fact upsets the illusion which some have that the total of taxes applied to industry are excessive in the Commonwealth when compared to other industrial states.

Footnotes relating to above table

*The term "local" is here used to include all tax-levying subdivision of a State; namely, Counties, School Districts, Drainage District, etc., as well as Municipalities.

#In a number of states, the local taxation of Machinery and/or Inventories is permissive - not legally obligatory.

##The actual items which are taxable under the heading "Intangibles" varies between each different state which uses this type of taxation.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
Business or Manufacturing Corporations	(a) Tangible property not taxed locally, or allocated net worth	(a) Taxable Tangibles (excludes locally taxed property) as per Federal adjusted basis - values at $7.00 per $1,000 of valuation (plus)
	(b) Income allocated to Massachusetts (including income from leasing of real estate or tangible personal property in Massachusetts)	(b) 7.5% of net income allocated to Massachusetts (or) (c) $100 minimum
Domestic and Foreign Corporations engaged exclusively in interstate commerce and not subject to the Corporation Excise Tax	Income allocated to Massachusetts	4.0% of net income allocated to Massachusetts
Commercial Banks, Banking Associations, Trust Companies	Net Income	10% (effective January 1, 1966)
Savings Banks, Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Company, Cooperative Banks, Savings and Loan Associations	Net Income and Amount of Deposits	1% and 1/20th of 1% of deposits (at the end of each 6 months of the taxable year, less certain deductions)

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
Insurance Taxes - of Life Insurance Companies - and of Insurance departments of savings banks	Net value of policies in force, or gross direct premiums less return premiums and direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders, whichever is applicable. Domestic life insurance companies filing on the premium basis, report the Massachusetts business and the business of States or countries in which company pays no insurance excise.	1/4 of 1% of net value of policies, or 2% of premiums, whichever is applicable. Retaliatory provisions on foreign life insurance companies apply.
- of fire, - marine, and - other insurance companies	(Domestic) Net direct premiums on Massachusetts and on business of States or countries in which company pays no tax, less direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders. (Foreign) Net direct premiums on Massachusetts business, less direct dividends paid or credited to policyholders.	2% 2% Retaliatory provisions apply.
- Of underwriting profit on marine insurance imposed on marine, or fire and marine insurance companies	On that proportion of the average annual marine underwriting profit for the last three preceding calendar years, which the average Massachusetts net marine premiums on Ocean Marine business for the last preceding three calendar years bears to the average United States net Ocean Marine premiums for the last preceding three calendar years.	5%

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
General Property Tax Local*	Full and fair cash value of real and personal property. (1) All individuals, partnerships, associations and trusts are taxed for personal property. (2) All business and manufacturing corporations are exempt from local taxation upon stock-in-trade or any personal property directly used in the refrigeration of goods, or in the air-conditioning of premises, or in any purchasing, selling, accounting or administrative function. (3) All corporations which have been classified by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation as "Manufacturing" are exempt from local taxation upon their machinery. (4) All business corporations which have not been classified as "manufacturing corporations" are subject to local taxation on their "MACHINERY USED IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR BUSINESS."	The local tax-rate is determined by each municipality and approved by the State Tax Commission. Increasingly, assessment is based on full and fair cash value (with the tax-rate adjusted proportionately). However, in a limited number of municipalities, the assessment ratio is still determined, independently, by local assessors. --- Individual's personal property, $5,000 exemption at domicile.
Real Estate Transfer Tax	Deeds and other instruments of transfer.	$1.00 for first $100.00-$500.00 of selling price, plus $1.00 for each additional $500.00 or fraction thereof.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES		
Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
Estate Tax	Value of estate	The amount by which the 80% Federal credit for State death taxes exceeds the amount of inheritance taxes paid to the several States.
Inheritance Tax	Full and fair cash value of all property, except both real estate and tangible personal property, located outside of Massachusetts, less certain deductions and exemptions. The most important exemptions are: (1) The single family domicile of the surviving spouse which was held and occupied with the deceased during his life as tenants by the entirety or joint tenants; in the case of a multiple family dwelling so held and occupied, the first $25,000 is exempt; (2) Insurance proceeds made payable to a named beneficiary.	From 1-1/4% to 18-3/4%, depending on classification based upon classes of beneficiaries determined by relationship to the deceased.
Personal Income Tax	Income, less exemption of $2,000 for single persons; $2,600 for married persons; $600 for each dependent; an additional $600 income tax exemption for a taxpayer age 65 or over; $2000 for combat zone servicemen. Beginning with taxable 1966, if total taxable income of taxpayer and spouse is $5,000 or less, the taxpayer may claim a personal income tax credit of $4.00 for himself and $4.00 for his spouse and $8.00 for each qualified dependent.	Employment or Business 4.0%; Gains from Sale of Intangibles 8.0%; Interest and Dividends 8.0%; Annuities 2.0%.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
Limited Sales and Use Tax (Vendors Allowed 2% Compensation)	On all retail sales of all tangible personal property. Exempt Goods: food; fuel for heating; utilities and telephone; clothing and footwear; prescription medicines, etc.; certain publications for educational and non-profit organizations; livestock or poultry which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption, feed for such animals, fertilizer and plants which produce food for human consumption; certain materials, tools, and fuels which become part of goods to be sold or which are consumed and used directly in agricultural production, in commercial fishing, or in manufacturing goods to be sold; and certain machinery and replacement parts thereof used directly for such activities. An Exempt Use Certificate will be authorized to allow the tax-free purchase of: (1) machinery and replacement parts used directly in an industrial plant in the manufacture, conversion or processing of tangible personal property to be sold; and (2) materials, tools and fuel, or any substitute, which becomes an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property to be sold, or which are consumed and used directly in an industrial plant in the process of the manufacture of tangible personal property to be sold. Also Exempt: (since already subject to separate excise taxes) are: fuel for motor vehicles and aircraft, restaurant meals, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages.	3% of the vendor's gross receipts. Vendor reimbursed by purchaser. Complementary 3% storage, use, or other consumption tax on the sales price. All sellers of goods or "vendors" (for example, wholesalers, etc.) must either collect the 3% Sales Tax from the purchaser of their goods or obtain a Resale Certificate from the purchaser which certifies that this purchaser is going to resell these goods. Tax Collection Schedule Amount of Sale — Amount of Tax $0.01 to $0.18 — No Tax 0.19 to 0.38 — 1 cent 0.39 to 0.78 — 2 cents 0.79 to 1.18 — 3 cents

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
Room Occupancy Excise Tax	On and after April 1, 1966, on any room or rooms in: (1) a hotel (2) a lodging home which lets to 5 or more persons, or (3) a motel; for the first 90 consecutive days or less of each occupancy, and if the total room rent is $2.00 per day or more.	5% of the total amount of the rent for each occupancy.
Meals Excise Tax	Amount charged for meals	5% on meals of $1.00 or more
Alcoholic Beverages and Alcohol Excise Tax	Malt beverages - per 31 gallon barrel	$2.40 per barrel
	Cider	0.02 per wine gallon
	Still wine (containing between 3% and 6% alcohol) including vermouth	0.40 per wine gallon
	Sparkling wines and champagne	0.50 per wine gallon
	All alcoholic beverages containing 24% or less of alcohol	0.80 per wine gallon
	All alcoholic beverages containing between 24% and 50% of alcohol	2.95 per wine gallon
	All alcoholic beverages containing more than 50% of alcohol - per proof gallon	2.95 per proof gallon
	Alcohol in one wine gallon or less container	2.95 per proof gallon
Alcoholic Beverages Receipt Tax	Certain non-profit corporations and organizations	1/2 of 1% of gross receipts on alcoholic beverage sales

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES		
Type	Basis - Measure	Rates
Cigarette Tax	Number of cigarettes sold (Effective on and after March 3, 1966)	5 mills per cigarette (10 ¢ per package)
Gasoline Tax	Per gallon	6-1/2 ¢ per gallon
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Local*	Value of automobile not exceeding 90% of manufacturer's list price in year of manufacture, scaled to 10% in 5th and succeeding years	$66.00 per $1,000 of value
Employment Security Contribution	Employers only pay tax; first $3,600 wages taxable for each covered worker of subject employer; contribution-rate-schedules based on merit rating system; 8 schedules with rates ranging from .5 to 4.1. One schedule (with 15 rates) in effect each year, depending on State Unemployment Fund balance on September 30 of previous year.	Schedule B in effect in 1967 - 0.7% - 3.5%

*These taxes are collected by the municipalities. All other taxes are collected by the Commonwealth.

NEW HOME BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the years 1956-1966 approximately 287,900 new dwelling units of family accommodations were built in Massachusetts. The following Table I represents our estimates of the total year-around dwelling units undertaken (excluding seasonal cottages and apartments created by alterations to existing buildings).

TABLE I - ESTIMATE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS

Population Size Class**	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 2,500	1024	998	853	803	783	835	876	1109	1244	973	806
2,500-4,999	3620	2316	2448	1631	1917	1630	1973	2029	2237	2290	1827
5,000-9,999	4728	3072	3346	3097	3266	3314	3711	3785	3525	3675	3059
10,000-14,999	4031	2633	2564	4812	4085	4057	3909	4742	4948	4166	3513
15,000-24,999	3175	2513	2664	3547	3773	3790	4183	4327	3872	5736	4961
25,000-49,999	4058	3249	3670	5065	4313	5708	5713	4969	5424	4577	3443
50,000-99,999	2805	2089	2420	3055	2975	3895	3764	3640	3997	6196	5997
100,000-Over*	1710	1198	1009	879	1010	1398	1387	1324	1054	864	1251
Boston	542	376	573	575	1414	1514	2254	3830	9433	3255	1227
	25693	18444	19547	23464	23536	26141	27770	29755	35734	31732	26084

*Excluding Boston
**1955 Census used for 1956 thru 1958, 1960 Census used for 1959 thru 1964, and 1965 Census used for 1965 and 1966.

TABLE II - 1966 TRENDS

From the table below it will be seen that towns of 2,500 to 4,999 again led in the number of new dwellings per 1,000 residents in 1966. The towns in the 5,000 to 9,999 group were second, municipalities 15,000 to 24,999 came next and, fourth, the under 2,500 group.

Size Class	Number of Municipalities	1965 Population	Units Permits Reported	Units per 1000 Residents	Est. Units Built**
Under 2,500	102	113,529	823	7.22	806
2,500-4,999	63	235,864	1,864	7.90	1,827
5,000-9,999	56	409,557	3,121	7.61	3,059
10,000-14,999	42	508,162	3,585	7.06	3,513
15,000-24,999	36	674,749	5,062	7.50	4,961
25,000-49,999	29	956,410	3,513	3.67	3,443
50,000-99,999	19	1,334,647	6,119	4.58	5,997
100,000-Over*	3	446,037	1,277	2.86	1,251
Boston	1	616,326	1,292	2.10	1,227
Total	351	5,295,281	26,656	5.06	26,084

*Excluding Boston
**Deduction of 2% for permits Boston reduced by 5%

HOUSING - U. S. CENSUS 1960

Of the 1,690,998 housing units in Massachusetts, 1,534,985 were occupied and 45,849 or 2.7% vacant and available for occupancy. Of the occupied units 55.9% were owner-occupied and 44.1% were rented.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of Total State
1 Unit	917,275	54.3%
2 Units	276,783	16.4
3 & 4 Units	278,113	16.4
5 or more Units	218,689	12.9

NEW DWELLING UNITS*

Year	Number
1950-1954	140,535
1955-1959	116,444
1960-1964	142,936
1965	31,732
1966	26,084

AGE

Year Built	Units	Percent
1950-March 1960	307,879	18.2%
1940-1949	124,801	7.4
1939 or earlier	1,258,270	74.4

PERSONS PER UNIT

Persons	Units	Percent in State
1 person	218,107	14.2%
2 persons	414,598	27.0
3 persons	297,266	19.4
4 persons	267,180	17.4
5 persons	177,152	11.5
6 persons or more	160,682	10.5
Median persons per unit		3.0

CONDITION

	Percent State
Sound	86.9%
Deteriorating	10.7
Dilapidated	2.4

VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of State
Under $5,000	20,813	3.1%
$5,000-$9,000	123,486	18.4
$10,000-$14,900	253,654	37.8
$15,000-$19,900	161,530	24.1
$20,000-$24,900	57,536	8.6
$25,000 or more	53,553	8.0
Median Value	$13,800	

MONTHLY RENTS PLUS UTILITIES AND HEAT

	Percent of State
Under $40	6.4%
$40 to $59	21.1
$60 to $99	55.0
$100 & over	17.5
Median Rent	$75.00

*From building permits issued

LIVABILITY

Good medical and health services are important, too, and so are good schools and adequate religious facilities. Massachusetts provides them all better than any other industrial state.

According to the 1960 Census of Population, Massachusetts had the second highest proportion of people in these professional services than any other leading industrial state.

	% of Labor Force in Professional Occupations
California	13.7%
Massachusetts	12.8
New York	12.5
New Jersey	12.4
Michigan	11.5
United States	11.2
Ohio	10.9
Illinois	10.7
Pennsylvania	10.7
Wisconsin	10.0
Indiana	9.8

We like it here - and so does everyone else. The 1960 Census of Population showed that Massachusetts had an exceptionally stable population. This is how we compare with other leading industrial states:

	Percent of persons living in the same place as one year prior to the date of Census
Pennsylvania	82.7%
Massachusetts	80.9
New York	80.9
New Jersey	80.1
Wisconsin	79.0
Michigan	78.3
Illinois	76.2
Indiana	75.9
Ohio	75.8
United States	74.6
California	65.9

Source: U. S. Census of Population, PC (1) 1C U.S.

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE

Studies by Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale reveal that climate affects mental energy. He has determined that mental energy is highest in a mean day and night temperature of 40 degrees. There is a gradual fall-off to about 70 degrees, above which the drop is abrupt. Mean annual temperature in Massachusetts ranges from 43° to 47°.

Writing on the climate of New England, Charles E. Artman, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

"Lacking the enervating heat and humidity of more southern regions, the year-round New England climate is stimulating to exertion, conducive to health and vitality, and favorable to industrial enterprise."

A factor frequently overlooked is emphasized by James K. McGuire, climatologist for the Northeast Area, U. S. Weather Bureau. That is precipitation, and the presence of an adequate water supply for industrial purposes. Due to climatic conditions Massachusetts has regular and evenly divided precipitation year-round from 2.5 to 3.9 inches per month totaling 40 to 42 inches per year. He also points out the important industrial asset of sufficient ground water supply in virtually all parts of the state.

Division of Research.

RESEARCH OUR RICHEST RESOURCE

Research is a major industry in Massachusetts. In addition, the 931 industrial research laboratories, employing over 31,000 scientists, engineers and technicians, provide a dynamic force of ingenuity and initiative which enhances industrial progress in the Bay State. Many of the pioneering achievements for which Massachusetts is world famous were developed in our industrial research laboratories. Moreover, major industries, in all sections of the country have found Massachusetts an ideal location for the establishment of their research laboratories.

The educated and inquiring mind develops best in an environment that provides the advantages of great schools and libraries, a mature culture, stimulating climate, historic charm and livability. The ease of communication and association with other scientific minds stimulates and promotes a cross fertilization of ideas, further developing and encouraging abilities and interests.

Massachusetts has for over 300 years carefully nurtured this "Climate of Creativity" preserving the accumulated learning of the past to provide the paths to the future. The graduates of the colleges and professional schools in the state prefer to remain in Massachusetts because of the advantages and associations in the area, thereby adding to the capability of our pre-eminent scientific organizations.

In a survey of Massachusetts' research facilities made by Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, Professor of Economics, Government and Business at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, under the sponsorship of this Department, the following information was reported:

The research directors of 27 major research-oriented manufacturing companies were interviewed. Collectively, the directors cited an imposing list of reasons why Massachusetts is the ideal location for research activities. The information was obtained voluntarily, each director listing both the disadvantages and the advantages of operating in Greater Boston. As the report noted, "Each director cited a long list of advantages and few or no disadvantages." But the interesting fact was that all but one of the research directors who did cite disadvantages considered them so minor in nature that they would not deter the building of a new plant in Massachusetts. Here is a brief list of the advantages these experienced and highly-trained men found in the Greater Boston area:

a. Unexcelled colleges and universities with seminars, colloquia, symposia consultants, special courses, basic research and laboratory facilities for use of industry.

b. Technical schools which turn out highly competent technicians.

c. Evening educational facilities on both the technical and graduate level which permit the upgrading of personnel and make the area more attractive to employees.

d. A supply of engineers and scientists on hand because of the concentration of educational institutions and the livability of the area. (Many engineers and others will take less pay in order to be in Greater Boston.)

e. A supply of highly skilled and efficient workers on all levels.

f. A complex of highly skilled consultants readily available to assit industry whenever the need arises for their specialized knowledge.

g. Industrial research laboratories which can handle any technical problem, making it unnecessary for a company to establish a costly and seldom used laboratory and staff.

h. Superb libraries, including outstanding technical libraries, which means firms do not need to invest money in an extensive library of their own to acquire this information. (Greater Boston libraries contain 17,000,000 volumes.)

i. A stimulating intellectual climate which breeds creative thinking.

j. Proximity to Air Force, Army and Navy research centers - a particularly important advantage for firms holding defense contracts.

k. The concentration of suppliers, machine shops and model facilities in Greater Boston is an important advantage.

l. The quality and quantity of water in the area saves the cost of purification encountered in other parts of the country. The availability of an ample supply of water is one of the utmost importance to many firms.

m. Excellent air, bus and rail facilities were mentioned by several research directors as advantages.

Other advantages mentioned were a stimulating climate, recreational facilities an excellemt public school system and livability. One research director coined the phrase "Permanent Established Living" to sum up the livability of the area. Although the report was concerned solely with industrial research, the rest of the state's creative complex is well worth mentioning. Exciting achievements are being recorded in science, medicine, agriculture, forestry and economic development.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts education is one of its most outstanding assets and an integral part of its livability. From the state's earliest beginning, education has been of deep concern to its citizens. Since 1635, Massachusetts has more firsts in the field of education than any other state in the nation. The effectiveness of this traditional concern can be measured in some degree by the state's excellent reputation in many fields, such as medical and industrial research, insurance, investment banking, commerce and a highly technical industrial complex.

Education has also been responsible for the great cultural advantages in this state. Our museums, symphony orchestras, historical societies, art centers and festivals, and adult education programs provide compact facilities for learning in a greater degree than many other areas.

Responsibility for supervising public education rests with the Department of Education, an executive branch of the State government. Local rule largely determines, other than specific basic subjects, the curriculum of the schools. There is, consequently, some variation in education throughout the state. With over 300 years of experience and interest, the state offers an excellent, well-established educational program.

Institutions of Higher Education

Massachusetts has 117 accepted institutions of higher education, including:

- 36 with 2 years of college level (includes junior colleges)
- 37 granting bachelors' or first professional degrees
- 28 granting masters' or second professional degree
- 15 granting Doctor of Philosophy and equivalent

Degrees Granted in Massachusetts Schools in 1964-1965

Bachelors			Masters			Doctorates		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13,389	8,783	22,172	4,273	1,923	6,196	972	110	1,082

The Percentage of Massachusetts Graduates to the Nation Total (1963-1964)

	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorates
Engineering	4.9% (1,709)	7.9% (860)	11.1% (188)
Mathematics	4.1% (750)	4.1% (137)	9.4% (49)
Chemistry	3.8% (370)	6.2% (97)	6.1% (78)
Physics	6.7% (331)	5.7% (105)	9.3% (72)

Source: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1963-1964 by U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Institutions of Higher Education in the United States
By the Highest Level of Offering
(First Ten States)

	1966-1967 #1					Population over 25 Years of Age 1960(2)		
	Schools	I	II	III	IV	V	Percent Completed High School	Percent Completed College or more	Median No. School yrs. Completed
Massachusetts	117	36	37	28	15	1	28.8%	8.8%	11.6
California	186	78	45	49	13	1	28.3%	9.8%	12.1
Illinois	119	34	39	32	12	2	24.5%	7.3%	10.5
Michigan	77	26	31	15	4	1	26.0%	6.8%	10.8
Missouri	65	20	32	9	4	-	22.6%	6.2%	9.6
New York	193	62	51	47	31	2	24.0%	8.9%	10.7
Ohio	81	8	46	16	10	1	27.3%	7.0%	10.9
Pennsylvania	134	18	65	33	16	2	25.5%	6.4%	10.2
Texas	100	40	25	22	13	-	21.8%	8.0%	10.4
Wisconsin	62	24	23	11	3	1	26.2%	6.7%	10.4

#1 SOURCE - Education Directory, 1966-1967, Part 3, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development

I - At least a 2-year program of college level studies
II - Bachelor's or first professional degree
III - Master's or second professional degree
IV - Doctor of Philosophy or equivalent degree
V - Other

#2 SOURCE - U. S. Summary General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1960 - Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Engineering Degrees Granted in 1963-1964

	Ph. D. 's		Masters		B. S.	
1.	California	243	California	1,580	New York	3,086
2.	Massachusetts	188	New York	1,418	California	2,766
3.	Illinois	178	Massachusetts	860	Pennsylvania	2,674
4.	New York	143	Pennsylvania	716	Michigan	2,069
5.	Pennsylvania	124	Illinois	549	Indiana	1,815
6.	Michigan	100	Michigan	500	Massachusetts	1,709
7.	Indiana	84	Texas	365	Texas	1,555
8.	Iowa	80	Indiana	361	Illinois	1,526
9.	Ohio	70	Ohio	324	Ohio	1,400
10.	Texas	66	Iowa	159	Iowa	540

The States listed above are the ten leading States.
SOURCE: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1963-1964, by U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LEVEL AND TYPE OF OFFERING

Level of Offering

I A two or three year program of college-level studies.
II Bachelor's degree program (traditionally four-year) or first professional degree program which entitled the graduate to enter the profession indicated.
III Program leading to the master's degree (the customary first graduate degree) or to a professional degree earned after the first professional degree in the same field.
IV Program leading to the doctor of philosphy or equivalent degree.
V Degrees granted by cooperating universities.

Type of Program

a. Terminal-occupational program designed to prepare directly for an occupation and not intended to prepare for advanced study.
b. Liberal arts program
c. Both liberal arts and terminal-occupational programs.
d. Primarily teacher preparatory program.
e. Both liberal arts and teacher preparatory programs.
f. Liberal arts, teacher preparatory, and terminal-occupational.
g. Professional or technical program (excluding teacher preparatory).
h. Professional or technical and teacher preparatory programs.
i. Professional or technical and terminal-occupational programs.
j. Liberal arts program with one or two professional schools.
k. Liberal arts program with three or more professional schools.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS BY LEVEL OF OFFERING

I	36
II	37
III	28
IV	15
V	1
UNK	1

SOURCES: - FACTS by N. E. Board of Higher Education
- PORTALS TO CAREERS by Mass. Dept. of Education
- EDUCATION DIRECTORY, PART 3, by U. S. Dept. of HEW

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Alphabetical Listing

Table I

Name	Level & Type
American International College	III f
Amherst College	III b
Andover Newton Theological School	III g
Anna Maria College for Women	II e
Assumption College	III b
Atlantic Union College	II f
Babson Institute of Business Administration	III g
Bay Path Junior College	I c
Becker Junior College	I a
Bentley College of Accounting and Finance	II i
Berklee School of Music	II h
Berkshire Christian College	II h
Berkshire Community College	I c
Boston College	IV k
Boston Conservatory of Music	III h
Boston University	IV k
Bradford Durfee College of Technology	II g
Bradford Junior College	I b
Brandeis University	IV j
Bristol Community College	I c
Burdett College	I i
Calvin Coolidge College and Portia Law School	II j
Cambridge Junior College	I b
Cambridge School of Business	I a
Cape Cod Community College	I c
Cardinal Cushing College	II f
Clark University	IV e
College of the Holy Cross	III b
College of our Lady of the Elms	II e
College of St. Joseph	II b
College of the Sacred Heart	II b
Curry College	II e
Dean Junior College	I c
Eastern Nazarene College	II e
Emerson College	III f
Emmanuel College	II e
Endicott Junior College	I f
Episcopal Theological School	II g

Name	Level & Type
Fisher Junior College	I c
Forsyth School of Dental Hygienists	I g
Franklin Institute of Boston	I a
Garland Junior College	I f
Gordon College	II j
Greenfield Community College	I c
Hampden College of Pharmacy	II i
Hampshire College*	
Harvard University	IV k
Hebrew Teachers College	III e
Holyoke Community College	I c
Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School	II g
LaSalette College and Seminary	II h
Lasell Junior College	I c
Leicester Junior College	I c
Lesley College	III d
Lowell Technological Institute	IV i
Marist College and Seminary	II b
Massachusetts Bay Community College	I c
Massachusetts College of Art	II h
Massachusetts College of Optometry	II g
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	IV g
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	IV k
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	II g
Massasoit Community College	I c
Merrimack College	II j
Mount Alvernia College	II e
Mount Holyoke College	III e
Mount Ida Junior College	I c
Mount Wachusett Community College	I c
New Bedford Institute of Technology	III g
New England Conservatory of Music	III h
Newton College of the Sacred Heart	II b
Newton Junior College	I f
Nichols College of Business Administration	II g
North Shore Community College	I c
Northampton Commercial College	I a
Northeastern University	IV k
Northeastern University Burlington Campus	IV k
Northern Essex Community College	I c
Oblate College and Seminary	II j
Perry Normal School, Inc.	I d
Pine Manor Junior College	I b

*Chartered December 1965--first enrollment expected in fall of 1969

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION continued

Name	Level & Type
Queen of Apostles College and Seminary	II b
Quincy Junior College	I c
Quinsigamond Community College	I c
Radcliffe College	II b
Regina Coeli College	II e
Regis College	II e
Regis College Framingham Campus	II e
St. Columban's College and Seminary	II j
St. Hyacinth College and Seminary	II c
St. John's Seminary	III g
St. Stephen's College	IV g
School of the Museum of Fine Arts	III h
Simmons College	III k
Smith College	IV j
Southeastern Mass. Technological Institute	III g
Springfield College	IV h
Springfield Technical Institute	I a
State College at Boston	III d
State College at Bridgewater	III d
State College at Fitchburg	III d
State College at Framingham	II d
State College at Lowell	II d
State College at North Adams	III d
State College at Salem	III e
State College at Westfield	III d
State College at Worcester	III d
Stevens Business College	I a
Stonehill College	II e
Suffolk University	III j
Tufts University	IV k
University of Massachusetts	IV k
University of Massachusetts Boston Branch	IV k
Wellesley College	III b
Wentworth Institute	I i
Western New England College	III g
Wheaton College	II b
Wheelock College	III d
Williams College	III b
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	V g
Worcester Industrial Technical Institute	I c
Worcester Junior College	I c
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	IV g

SOURCES OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Industrial development financing is available in Massachusetts through a combination of public, quasi-public and private sources.

A. Public Sources

1. The Industrial Revenue Bond Act (Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1967) became effective December 6, 1967. The general purpose of the act is to provide financing for industrial development projects that would alleviate unemployment or the threat thereof, secure against future unemployment and lack of business opportunity, attract new industry or substantially expand existing industry. Under this program, any municipality or a combination of two or more municipalities, acting jointly, may create an Industrial Development Financing Authority. Such an authority may issue revenue bonds to finance the acquisition or construction of new industrial development projects or the enlargements of existing facilities.

   Contact: Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts - Phone: (617) 727-3208.

2. Small Business Administration (SBA), an agency of the Federal Government, makes a wide variety of loans with maturities ranging up to ten years to small businesses that are unable to obtain needed financing from banks. A small business is defined as one that is "independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field." SBA loans are secured by fixed and other assets and carry varying interest rates depending on the type of program. Several other types of loans are also available.

   Contact: Small Business Administration, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, Massachusetts - Phone: (617) 223-3201.

3. Economic Development Administration (EDA), successor to the Area Redevelopment Administration, will, in designated redevelopment areas, make direct loans of up to 65% for the purpose of real estate or machinery acquisition. Of the remaining 35% of the project cost, 15% must be in the form of equity or subordinated debt. The other 20% is usually supplied by a conventional lender on a senior basis. Maturities range up to fifteen years on machinery and equipment and to twenty-five years on real estate with the conventional lender standing in first position on the amortization of the total loan. The rate is 4-5/8%. The EDA will also guarantee up to 90% of working capital loans made by conventional lenders in connection with EDA projects.

Contact: Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts - Phone: (617) 727-3214.

B. Quasi-Public Sources

1. Massachusetts Business Development Corporation (MBDC), while privately managed and financed, is operated for the public good. The MBDC provides supplementary financing to concerns which are unable to obtain all the funds that they need from conventional private lenders. Free from many of the restrictions that affect bank lending, MBDC can and does take junior security positions on real estate, leases, equipment and other assets and may make loans having maturities ranging up to any period of time that is both prudent and necessary. The company borrows from its "Members" at 1/4 of 1 per cent over the prime rate (today's prime rate is 6%) and, based on its present cost of money, it will generally loan at rates varying between 7% (to local development companies only) and 8-1/2%. The company makes "100 per cent loans" under credit guidelines that are similar to those that are used in other states where such financing is made available by public agencies.

   Contact: Massachusetts Business Development Corporation, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts - Phone: (617) 482-0540.

2. Local Industrial Development Corporations and Foundations, at the local level in a number of cities and towns, have been established for the purpose of providing on reasonable terms financial assistance to industries desirous of expanding and/or relocating their operations. These organizations, in most cases non-profit in nature, are also privately managed and financed and operated for the public good. Capital is primarily raised through local subscription and is used to promote, stimulate, develop and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the community.

   Contact: Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts - Phone: (617) 727-3206.

C. Private Sources

1. Numerous commercial banks, savings banks and insurance companies make a wide variety of loans, both secured and unsecured, ranging in size up to very substantial amounts.

MASSACHUSETTS WATER

The availability of water in Massachusetts has been one of the most important factors in the industrial development of this Commonwealth. We have been fortunate in having an abundance of soft water of naturally good quality for domestic water supply purposes, industrial water usage, the development of water power, and for recreational and agricultural purposes.

The average annual rainfall is 43 inches compared to the national average of 23 inches. In a wet year it may be as high as 60 inches while in a dry year as low as 30 inches. More fortunate is the fact that the rainfall is uniform throughout the entire year. Approximately 45 to 55 per cent of the rainfall flows to the sea in our 4, 320 miles of streams.. However, Massachusetts is doubly blessed for it receives the stream flow of the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers resulting from rainfall in Vermont and New Hampshire. There are 254 square miles of water surface in the State. This water area is made up of about 1, 215 Great Ponds (a Great Pond is a nautral pond with an area of more than 10 acres) having an aggregate area of about 153 square miles, the remaining area consisting of small ponds of less than ten acres and artificial reservoirs.

The 273 municipalities having public water supply systems, which are about 90 per cent municipally owned, use approximately 600 million gallons per day. About 35 per cent of this consumption is supplied by the Metropolitan Water District. The District wholesales water to 30 cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan Area and six municipalities outside of the area, extending as far west as the Connecticut River.

Fortunately the safe yield of the present sources of water supply is about 800 million gallons per day. However, because of the continued increase in municipal water consumption, the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission is studying the water resources of the various river valleys, including the ground water resources, to meet future needs.

Mr. Clarence I. Sterling - Director and Chief Engineer
Massachusetts Water Resources Commission

PLANNING

Much of the success and growth of modern commercial enterprise rests largely on systematic advance planning. However, the function of planning is not limited to successful private corporations. In Massachusetts, 298 local governments have established planning boards, an indication of the progressive attitude of the State's citizens toward the future of their communities.

These local planning boards serve 85% of the Commonwealth's 351 cities and towns and approximately 98% of its population. Since 1957, with federal assistance, 200 communities have employed professional planners to formulate comprehensive master plans to guide their growth.

Also note-worthy is the existence of nine regional planning agencies, many of which are now making transportation studies and regional comprehensive plans in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

On the State level, the Planning Division of the Department now has two bureaus--the Bureau of Planning Assistance and the Bureau of Area Planning. The latter will prepare a comprehensive state plan to ensure the economic stability and growth of the Commonwealth.

To the firm contemplating a manufacturing plant or research complex, local, regional and state planning can provide essential background information and assistance for sound development. A long-range public plan for both local and area development can be of incalculable assistance to the industrialist by providing technical data on such diversified matters as population, land use, water supply, sewage disposal, commuting patterns and circulation.

Since sound economic and industrial development must take into account all of the factors that interact to provide its environment, the extensive planning programs in process in Massachusetts can do much to provide assistance for such development.

MONOGRAPHS

Monographs are available for each of the three hundred and fifty-one cities and towns in the COMMONWEALTH plus the ten major metropolitan areas and fourteen counties.

These profiles present up-to-date statistical factual data on population, housing, economic base, employment and payrolls, municipal finance, public education, transportation planning, industrial development and utilities for each municipality or region.

Sample copies are available upon request.

MONEY

MANPOWER

MANAGEMENT

MARKETS

MATERIALS

MASSACHUSETTS

Governor John A. Volpe
Commissioner T. W. Schulenberg

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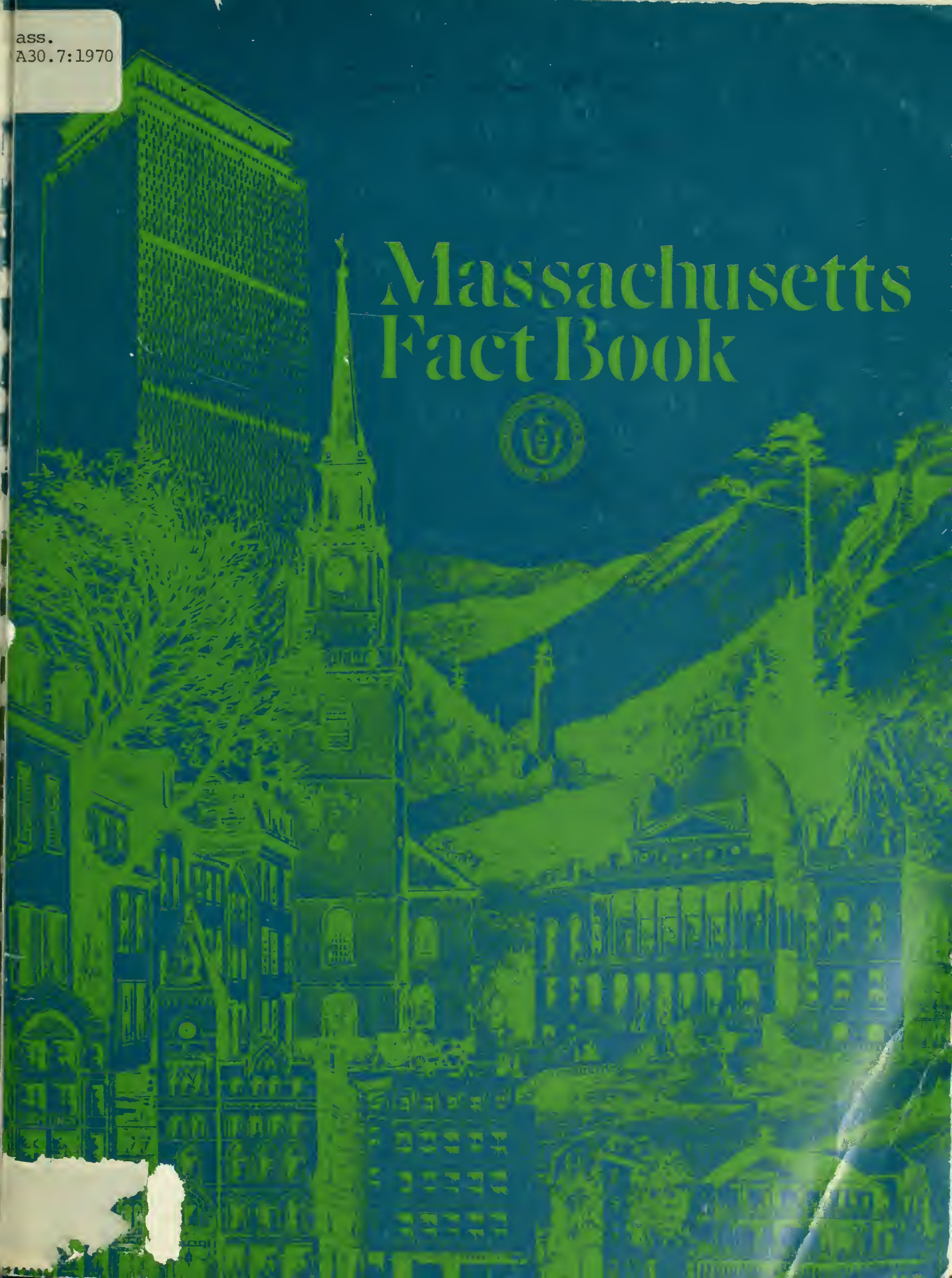
Massachusetts Fact Book



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As Governor of Massachusetts, I am proud to present you with our Fact Book.

It represents a detailed account of our prosperous Commonwealth, its accomplishments and its promise for the future.

I sincerely believe that few states can offer such a compatible blend of human, material and natural resources. Our list of achievements is an indication of the opportunities that are so plentiful here. This analysis will help you determine whether or not Massachusetts is the best location for you. You may rest assured that every effort will be made on our behalf to assist you in any way possible.

There is, of course, an element of Massachusetts that can not be contained in our Fact Book. It is the warmth and friendliness of our state—its people, its towns, its historic landmarks. There are few states that can rival it for livability. It is something you must experience for yourself.

So I extend a warm invitation to you and your associates to visit us soon.

Sincerely,

Francis W. Sargent

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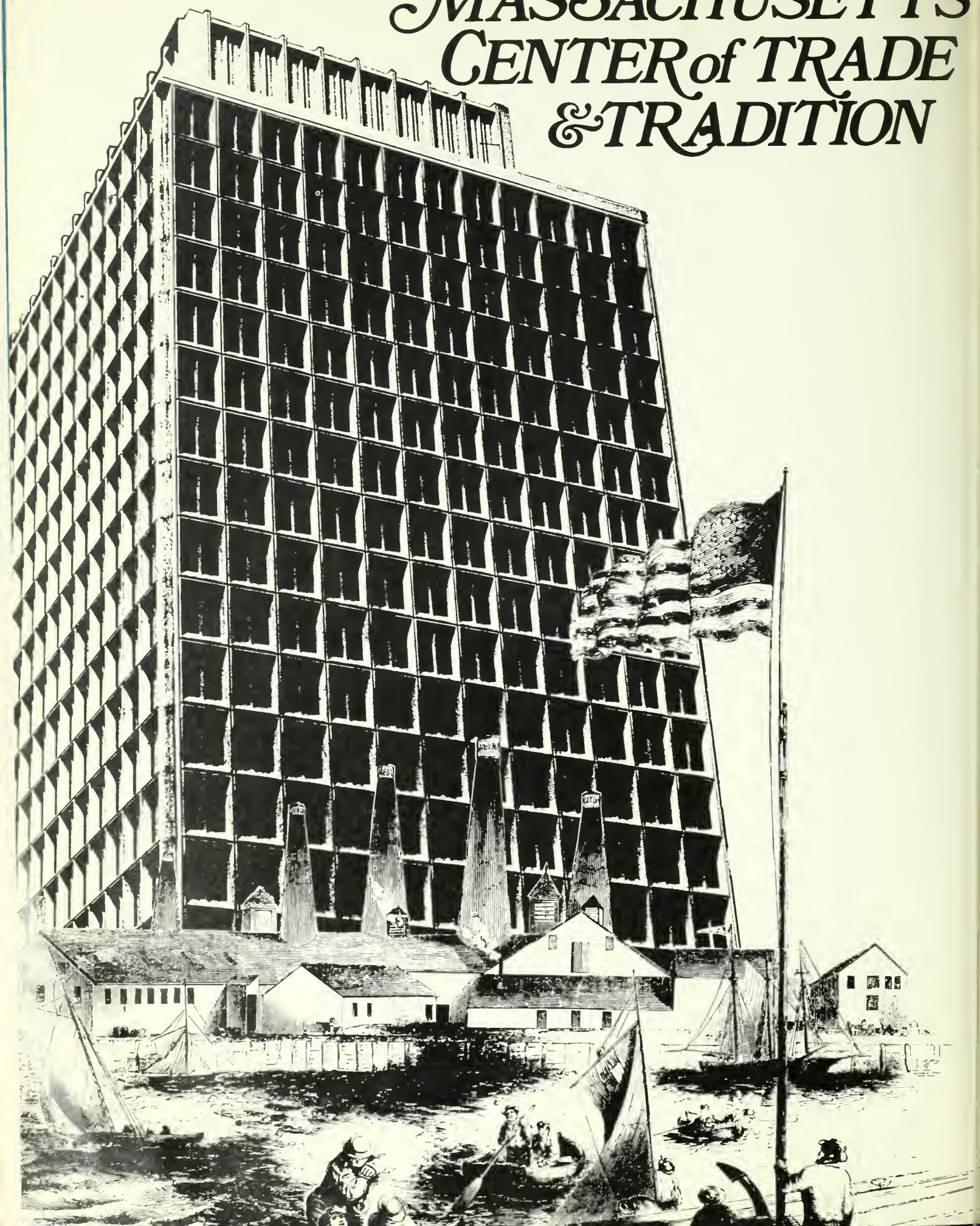
MASSACHUSETTS CENTER of TRADE & TRADITION



Massachusetts – the center of industry, trade and tradition. It represents an exciting panorama of 20th Century America – at the same time reflecting the rich heritage that established it as a leader in Colonial times. The past and present have blended here to form an environment that is unique; an environment which draws on its treasured past and its modern facilities in order to create an atmosphere that is conducive to 20th Century business and industry – and to comfortable contemporary living.

The following pages present a detailed profile of Massachusetts – and a study in progress. Progress that has earned for our state the enviable title of "Nucleus of the Northeast."

It is a title that is justified; for the area within a radius of 500 miles represents: 28.9% of the U.S. population; 34.9% of U.S. industrial salaries and wages; 36.7% of U.S. manufacturing plants; 29.5% of U.S. retail sales; 42.9% of U.S. income taxes; 32.0% of U.S. time deposits; 62.3% of the Canadian population; 83.2% of Canadian industrial wages and salaries; 70.7% of Canadian factories; and 62.3% of Canadian retail sales.

Commercial and industrial progress in the Bay State can be measured by an impressive list of economic achievements:

For educational and research facilities, few states can equal the 124 institutions of higher learning in our state. In engineering degrees alone, Massachusetts ranked fifth in Ph.D.'s granted (203), third in Masters (1,115) and fifth in B.S.'s (2,081) in 1968. Our colleges and universities have long been a prime source of highly skilled personnel for Massachusetts as well as the rest of the country.

Nine hundred and thirty-one industrial research laboratories, employing 31,000 scientists, are now situated in Massachusetts. They represent industries that are many and varied: apparel (1,009), printing and publishing (1,226), machinery (1,422), fabricated metals (1,035), foods (781), leather (561), textiles (438), chemical (417), furniture and fixtures (384), lumber and wood (347), electrical machinery (572), paper (339) and primary metal firms (252). Other areas of major importance include shoe manufacturing (2nd in output in the U.S. 1968) and electrical machinery (employing 100,262 people in 1968).

They're all part of a complex and growing Massachusetts that takes its place along with the other busy industrial states, and now ranks 10th in manufacturing employment (1968 average: 690,400) and 10th in value added by manufacture (8,630,000,000 in 1967).

Interesting to note is that industries in Massachusetts have found it profitable to expand within the Commonwealth and, in fact, accounted for approximately 85 percent of the industrial growth.

Our diversity favors a host of industrial pursuits, while our labor force (that ranks 2nd in labor stability in the U.S.) is an inviting factor to large and small concerns alike. All contribute to a per capita income ($3,835) that is well above the national average.

A vast transportation network links everything together; from the modern Massachusetts Turnpike to the world-famous Route 128 – site of 729 new or expanded firms. Interstate Routes 495 and 91 will experience similar growth based on recent commitments by major firms. In addition, Logan Airport (8th busiest in the world) connects the Bay State to all points on the globe.

All this within an area that encompasses 8,093 square miles (0.2% of the national area) and 5,567,000 people (tenth among the states).

Recreational opportunities abound – from the glistening waters of Cape Cod to the Berkshire Hills that lure thousands of vacationers each year! Cultural activities beckon the poet, the painter, the musician – and are reflective of Massachusetts' emphasis on education that has fostered its highly regarded school systems.

Housing varies – from charming traditional to high rise modern – with shopping centers, theaters, schools and churches a vital part of each community. The seasons allow for diversified activity – and set the stage for a quality living environment that few regions can rival.

In short, Massachusetts has much to offer you, your business and your family. We realize, however, that it may not suit your exact specifications as an industrial or business location. And this is indeed understandable – since no area will fill every requirement. But we do urge you to investigate thoroughly the opportunities in our Commonwealth. You will have profited in discovering, at the very least, a scenic vacation land. Not to mention a dynamic industrial state – by which you can more accurately measure other areas.

A study of its population reveals much about an area. A breakdown of census figures provides an insight into our success as an industrial state. Sixty-three per cent of the total population are 21 years old or over. Almost half of those 25 years old or older are high school graduates—or have gone on to further study.

That Massachusetts is indeed a land of opportunity is reflected in the number and mixture of its foreign stock: 26.6% Canadian, 15.1% Italian, 13.4% Irish, 9.4% United Kingdom, and 6.7% Polish—2,058,309 in all.

A political cross-section of the state reveals 2,591,051 registered voters. Of these, 43.1% are Democrats, 21.5% are Republicans, and 35.4% are Independent voters.

Contributing to Massachusetts' status as an industrial leader is its vital labor force. Of the 3,740,142 persons 14 and over, 55.8% were in the civilian labor force. Of these, 63.9% were males and 36.1% were females. For the employer, the labor force is centralized, with the bulk of the population situated in urbanized areas. Our state's progressive educational system promises a talented and adaptable work force for the future.

The vast majority of Massachusetts' work force is engaged in industrial and business-related occupations. The following is a breakdown of full-time employees in major non-agricultural industry groups in Massachusetts for the month of September in the years 1967-1969.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Year	Number	Ratio to 1930 Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
1910	3,366,416	79.2%	80.2%	74.9%
1920	3,852,356	90.7	90.6	86.1
1930	4,249,614	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	4,316,721	101.6	103.3	107.3
1945	4,493,281	105.7	101.9*	108.3*
1950	4,690,514	110.4	114.1	122.8
1955	4,837,645	113.8	118.6*	134.0*
1960	5,149,834	121.2	128.7	145.6
1965	5,295,281	124.6	136.7*	157.3*

INCOMES OF FAMILIES, 1960

	Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Incomes under $3,000	12.4%	13.6%	21.4%
From $3,000-$5,999	34.2	34.8	32.8
From $6,000-$9,999	36.4	35.3	30.8
$10,000 and over	17.0	16.3	15.1
Median Income	$6272	$6128	$5660

OCCUPATION, 1960

Group	Number	Percent of Total in Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8%	12.1%	11.2%
Mgrs., Off., & Prop.	161,761	8.1	8.7	12.3
Clerical, etc.	325,690	16.3	15.3	14.4
Sales	146,372	7.3	7.0	7.2
Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.	279,196	14.0	14.6	13.5
Operatives	436,010	21.8	22.4	18.4
Pvt. Hshld. Workers	27,824	1.4	1.7	2.7
Service Wkrs.	171,278	8.6	8.0	8.4
Laborers	78,804	3.9	4.6	7.0
Not Reported	116,838	5.8	5.6	4.9

AGE COMPOSITION, 1960

Age	Number	Percent of Total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
Under 5	548,457	10.7%	10.8%	11.3%
5-13	860,529	16.7	17.1	18.2
14-19	433,785	8.4	8.5	8.9
14-over	3,739,592	72.6	72.1	70.4
21-over	3,245,066	63.0	62.4	60.3
65-over	571,609	11.1	10.7	9.2
Median Age		32.1	31.6	29.5

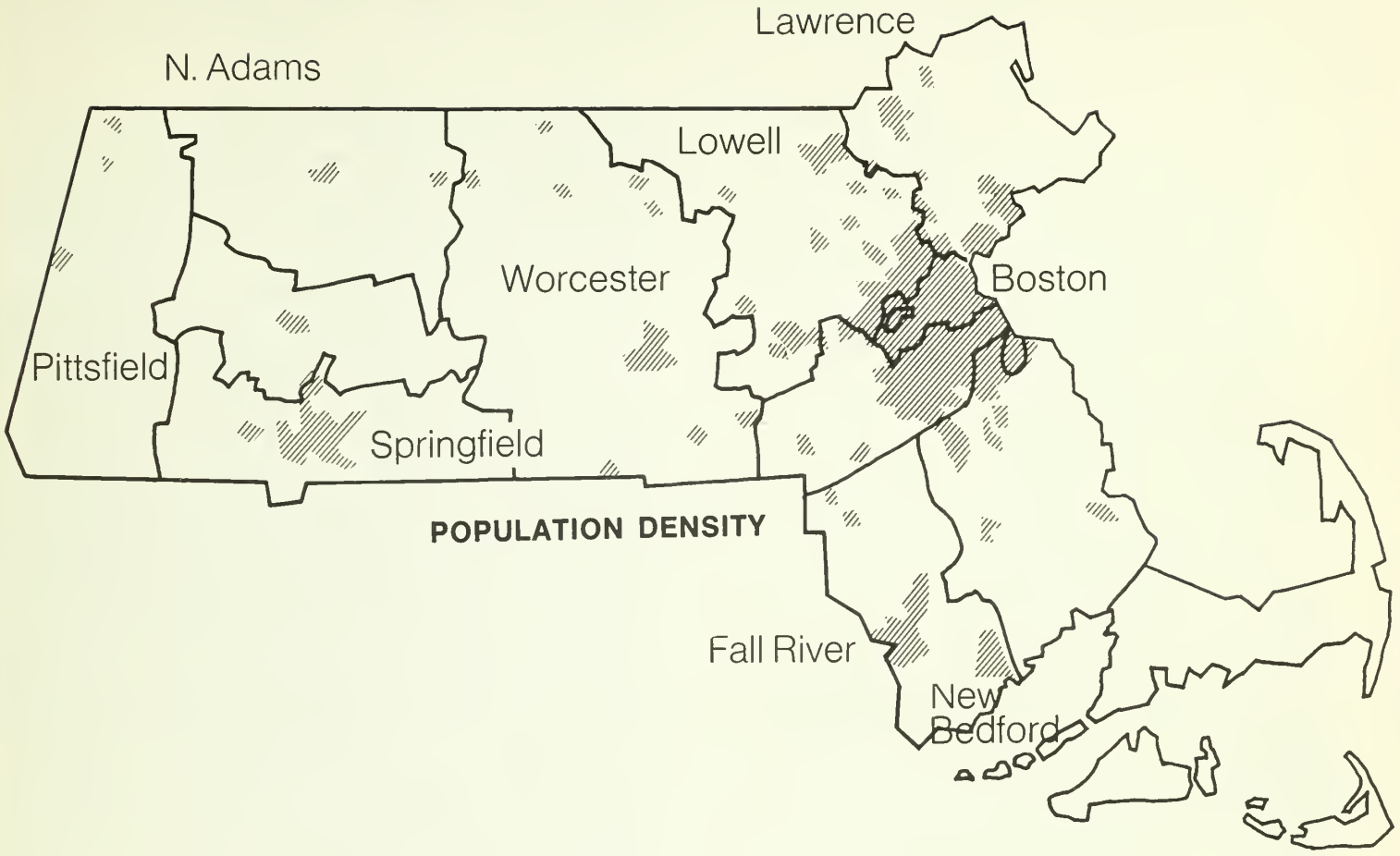
RACIAL DATA, 1960

	Number	Percent of Total Mass.	N.E.	U.S.
White	5,023,144	97.5%	97.5%	88.6%
Negro	111,842	2.2	2.3	10.5
Other	13,592	.3	.2	.9
Foreign Stock	2,058,309	40.0	36.8	19.0
Foreign Born	576,452	11.2	10.1	5.4

EDUCATION (persons 25 years old & over)

Median No. of School yrs. completed	11.6	11.2	10.6
Completing less than 5 grades	6.0%	5.9%	8.4%
Completing High School or more	47.0%	44.6%	41.1%

POPULATION


Lawrence
N. Adams
Lowell
Worcester
Boston
Pittsfield
Springfield
POPULATION DENSITY
Fall River
New Bedford

LABOR & WAGES

The Massachusetts labor force, besides being versatile and talented, is extremely stable. Only one other industrial state ranks ahead of the Bay State in labor stability. Through the period of 1954-1968 Massachusetts lost only 15.5 man days per 10,000 man days available. Other states (including those in the Northeast), despite a lower percentage of manufacturing employees and a lower total number of manufacturing employees, cannot boast of such a dependable and consistent work force. Major firms have found the productivity per worker in Massachusetts is equal to or greater than that in other industrial areas.

Such stability is understandable in light of the favorable hourly and weekly wage rates for men and women in Massachusetts. In many categories, salaries are lower than in other industrial areas; this is due in large part to a greater availability of technically trained personnel and a vast and adaptable work force.

With a population of 3,245,066 twenty-one years of age and older—and a median of 11.6 years of school completed (well above the national average), the work force shows every sign of continued stability.

Still another factor contributing to labor stability is the atmosphere of cooperation that exists between management and the local and state governments. The present status of Massachusetts' industry today reflects this climate of cooperation; a climate which will play a key role in the continuing growth of the state's economy.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Group	No. of Firms	1968 Annual Payroll	Avg. 1968 Employees
Ordnance and Accessories	20	$188,733,109	22,423
Food & Kindred Prod.	781	248,777,571	38,296
Tobacco Mfg.	9	1,692,073	338
Textile Mill Prod.	438	217,023,615	36,066
Apparel & other fin. goods	1,009	248,573,371	54,194
Lumber & Wood Prod.	347	29,633,472	5,106
Furniture & Fixtures	384	64,756,350	10,963
Paper & Allied Prod.	339	264,202,859	36,992
Printing, Publishing & Allied	1,226	301,271,149	43,216
Chemicals & Allied	417	154,411,553	18,199
Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	30	6,633,854	797
Rubber Products	379	240,962,345	37,249
Leather & Leather Prod.	561	240,699,211	45,242
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	287	98,833,660	12,306
Primary Metal Industries	252	167,522,173	22,254
Fabr. Metal Products	1,035	306,785,355	42,640
Machinery (ex. electrical)	1,422	625,476,415	76,673
Electrical Machinery	572	726,922,259	100,262
Transportation Equipment	137	239,602,078	27,750
Prof., Scient. & Controlling Inst. Photo., & Optical Goods—Watches & Clocks	237	243,444,231	30,385
Miscellaneous Mfg. Inc.	498	171,862,857	28,147

MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT (Major Industrial Groups)

	(In Thousands)		
	1967	1968	1969
Contract Construction	95.3	103.1	101.4
Manufacturing	601.0	687.8	680.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	109.9	112.1	117.5
Wholesale & Retail	441.6	469.1	476.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	114.1	120.9	126.2
Service & Miscellaneous	407.3	443.2	462.9

HOURLY RATE IN DOLLARS

	LABORER	MACHINE TOOL OPERATOR	TOOL & DIE MAKER	ASSEMBLER	WELDER	INSPECTOR
BOSTON	**3.44**	**2.62**	**3.88**	**3.47**	**3.21**	**3.42**
Newark	3.57	2.75	4.11	3.55	3.72	3.48
New York City	3.55	2.38	4.03	3.51	3.69	3.52
Philadelphia	3.51	2.53	4.00	3.24	3.55	3.42
Baltimore	3.54	2.34	3.75	3.63	3.50	3.60
Dallas	2.65	2.16	3.58	2.92	2.98	3.34
Chicago	3.84	2.77	4.37	2.77	3.75	3.74
Detroit	4.20	3.28	4.82	4.39	3.92	4.09
San Francisco	4.40	3.21	5.12	4.21	4.17	4.54

WEEKLY RATE IN DOLLARS

	FILE CLERK	ACCOUNTING CLERK	TYPIST	BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR	STENOGRAPHER	COMPTOMETER OPERATOR
BOSTON	**96.50**	**114.00**	**96.50**	**92.00**	**100.50**	**94.50**
Newark	93.50	114.50	93.50	94.50	97.50	101.50
New York City	104.00	120.00	102.50	105.00	104.50	105.00
Philadelphia	96.00	109.50	93.50	96.00	92.00	89.00
Baltimore	96.00	111.50	92.00	83.00	93.50	90.50
Dallas	89.00	105.50	87.00	90.50	94.00	89.50
Chicago	98.50	121.50	102.00	110.00	106.50	104.50
Detroit	109.50	132.50	114.00	106.00	106.50	111.00
San Francisco	100.00	122.00	98.50	103.50	100.50	113.50

TRANSPO

Massachusetts owes much of its prosperity to its well coordinated transportation system. A vast network of highways, railroads, airways and a bustling port are responsible for the efficient flow of goods as well as people.

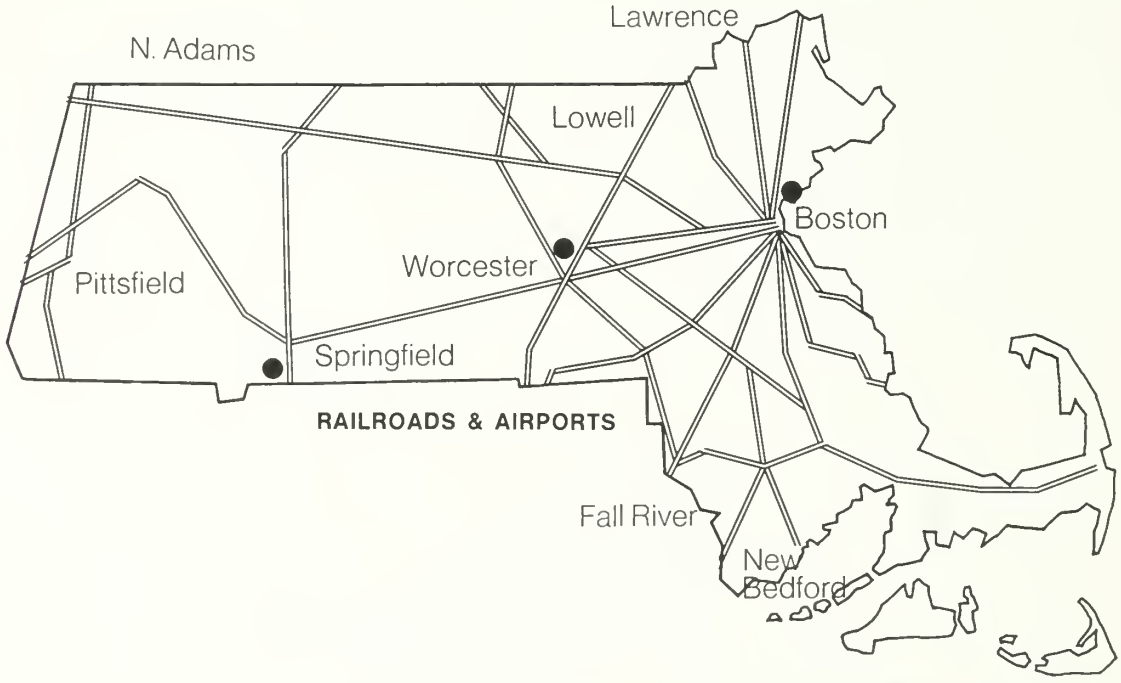
The state, spanning approximately 200 miles from east to west and some 100 miles north to south, is crisscrossed by a complex of expressways, highways, state and interstate routes. All major arteries (Rte. 128, Mass. Turnpike, Rte. 495) are readily accessible from Boston and the surrounding industrial areas. Additional roads and highways are presently planned to accommodate predicted economic growth and population expansion.

The railroad system stems from the major rail yards in Boston and its hundreds of miles of track are tied in with other major systems in New England, the Northeast, and the entire country.

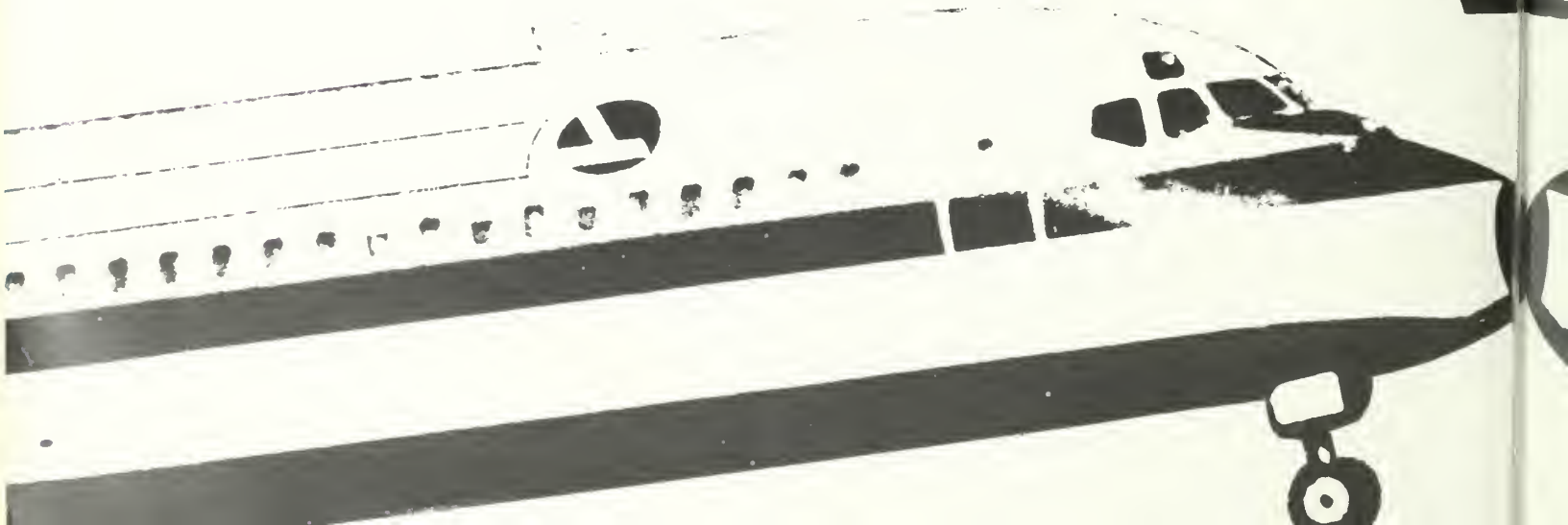
Freight operations have been planned to facilitate the heavy traffic in all busy areas; railroad sidings are adjacent to key industrial sites throughout the state. This provides for adequate transportation of raw materials as well as finished products on a year-round basis. As a result of a 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision, Massachusetts is in a competitive position with all eastern coastal states.

Logan Airport provides interstate and international shipping facilities for Massachusetts manufacturers and a fast and convenient means of transportation for its businessmen and their families.

The busy air terminal (eighth busiest in the world) sits only two miles (a ten-minute drive) from Boston's business center. Eighteen airlines and two airfreight companies are presently operating out of Logan. Each week witnesses an average of well over 3,000 domestic and 200 international flights.



RAILROADS & AIRPORTS



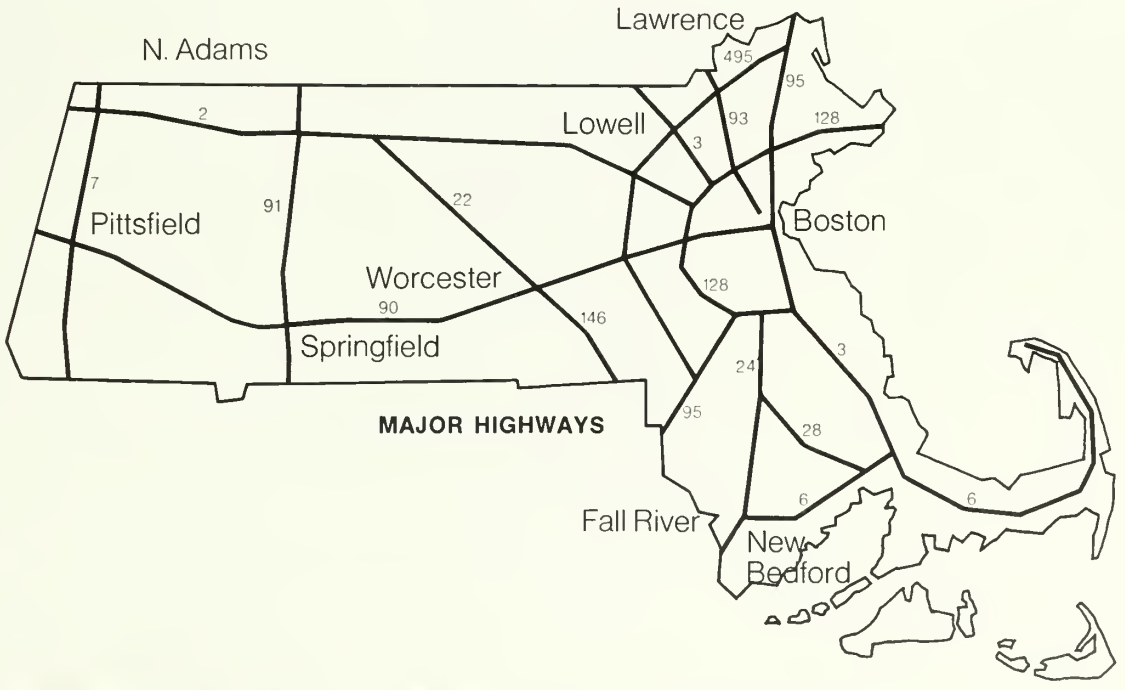
ORTATION

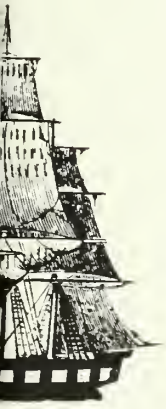
Logan's 2000 acres are not the only air transport facilities in the state. Bradley Field, a second international airport, services Springfield and other Western Massachusetts municipalities. Although smaller in size than Logan, Bradley offers complete facilities and serves as an ideal terminal for business and other travellers who are not immediately accessible to the Boston area.

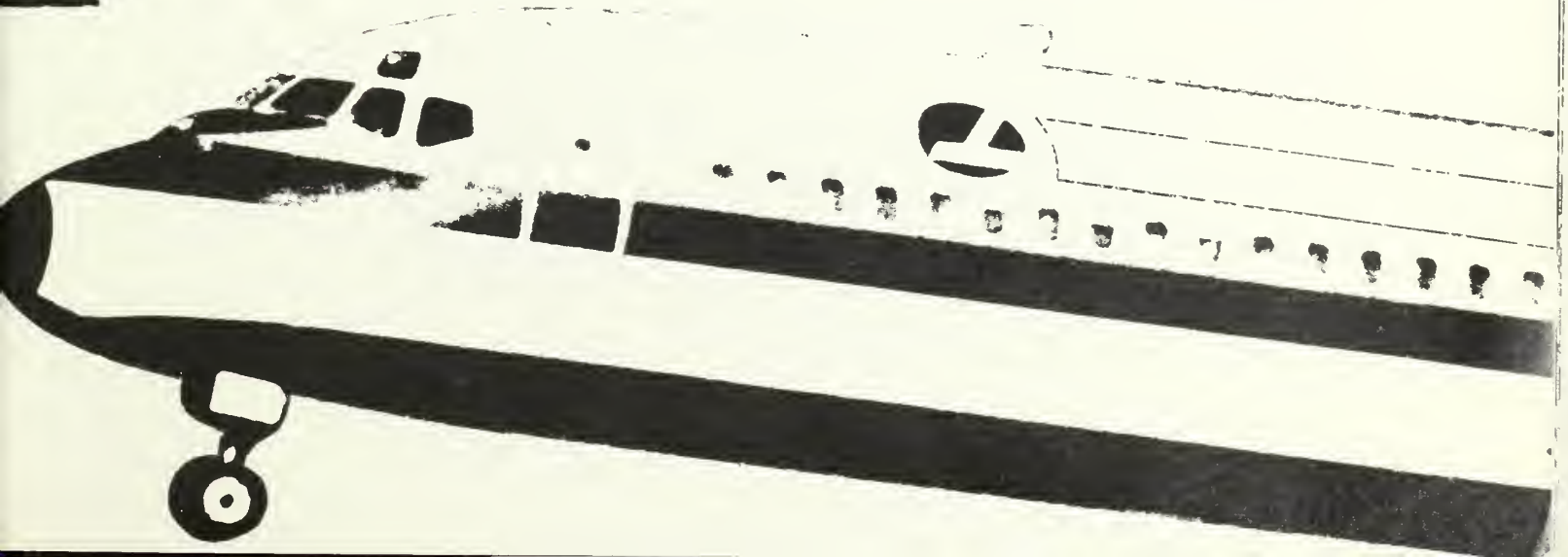
The Port of Boston represents still another major shipping facility for commercial business in Massachusetts and New England, and is one of the ranking ports in the United States. It provides regular general intercoastal and foreign cargo service to other major marketing areas. Its long standing status as a major port makes possible its sophisticated Customs operations as well as numerous brokerage houses and commodity brokers to assist in the efficient flow of goods.

The location is ideal; Boston's Port is hours closer to Europe and the lucrative Common Market. The Port, located just minutes from busy downtown Boston, accommodates an increasing flow of international traffic. It is an active and important port; and one that has come a long way since the days when proud Clipper Ships forged shipping routes to the corners of the globe.

Transportation facilities are a matter of great concern in Massachusetts—and they play a major role in shaping the Bay State's leadership status among industrial states. Such concern also reflects the responsible and realistic attitude its citizenry assumes towards the well-being of its population and the stability of its economy.







Since early times Massachusetts has been concerned with providing energy to power its industries.

Its ample rivers and streams powered the first textile mills. With later technical advances, the source of power progressed to fossil and nuclear plants to service the constantly expanding industrial complex and population growths. However, even today, water plays a prominent part in the Massachusetts economy. The increasing demands of industry for water to be used in processing and cooling are being met in all parts of the Commonwealth. The rainfall in Massachusetts averages 43 inches annually and may vary from 60 inches to 30 inches in a dry year (still well above the national average of 23 inches). Much of this precipitation is contained in some 254 square miles of water surface, which includes approximately 1,215 great ponds (a natural pond with an area of more than 10 acres). Still some forty to fifty percent of the rainfall returns to the sea.

It should be pointed out that resulting rainfall from Vermont and New Hampshire continually flows in and through the state, mainly in the Connecticut and Merrimack river basins.

Today a concerted effort is being programmed at state and local levels to insure that future water supplies will continue to supply the needs of its citizens and industry.

Current with the above, Massachusetts is working with both Federal and local efforts to insure that all its streams and bodies of water will meet the enacted standards for water purity.

Electric Power:

The availability of electric power for industrial uses is constant throughout the state and is provided through both private and municipal power plants. The majority of the forty-seven municipal plants mainly service residential communities.

Fossil fuel predominates in producing the state's electric power, however, one nuclear plant is already in operation in Rowe, with another in construction in Plymouth.

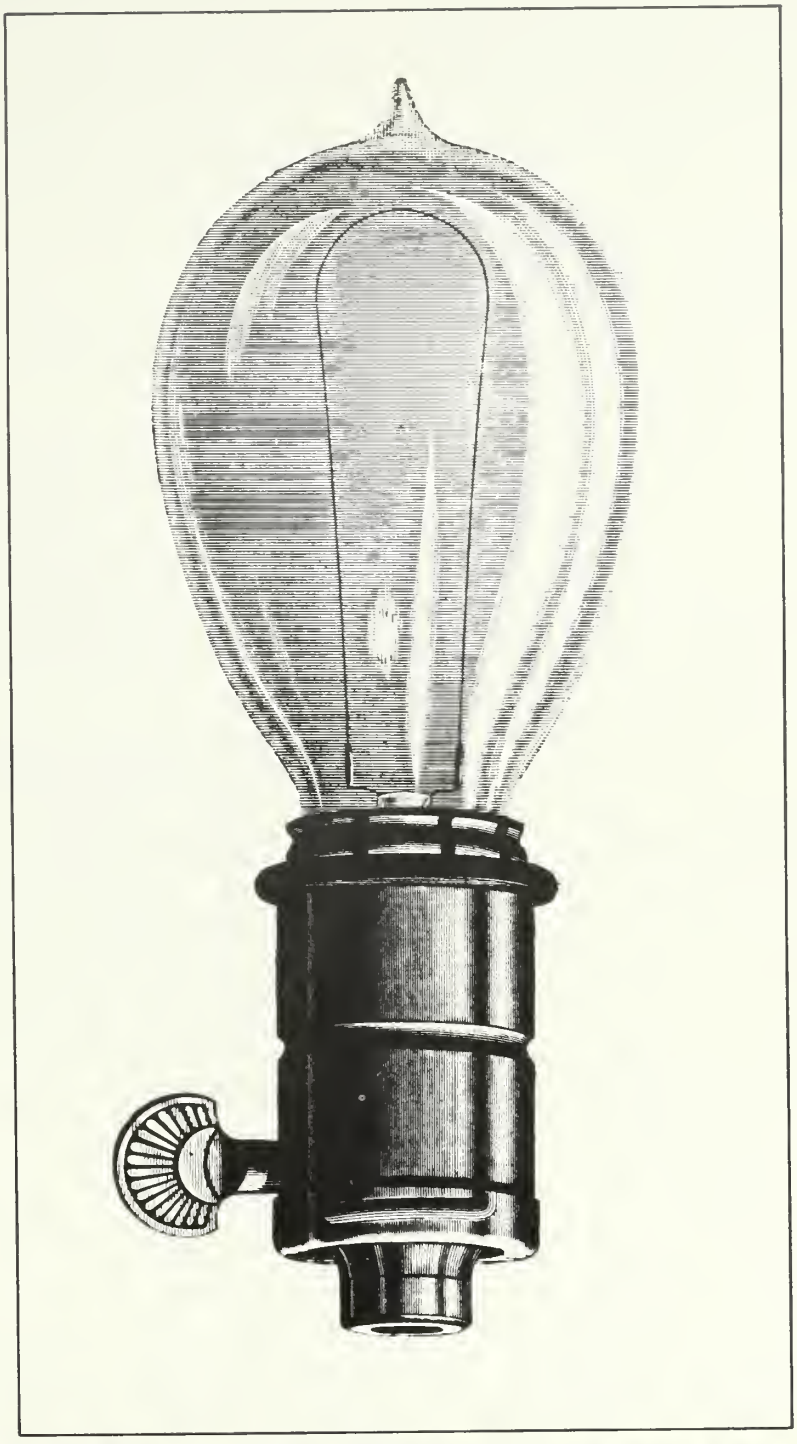
Gas:

Natural gas is available in all the densely populated and industrialized areas of the Bay State. Of the 29 companies supplying the state, 3 are municipal owned.

Natural gas transmission lines are provided by the Tennessee and Algonquin Gas Transmission System.

The Department of Commerce and Development will, on request, provide further data on any aspect of the above.

The Commonwealth, as a major industrial state, is well aware of the growing future needs of industry and as in the past will continue to provide the energy and water reserves required.



UTILITIES

The Massachusetts tax program places the Commonwealth in an excellent position compared to other states. Not only are taxes in Massachusetts more favorable than many industrial states but the reasonable tax program, combined with other outstanding advantages constitutes an industrial climate conducive to economic growth and expansion and has been responsible for the noteworthy progress Massachusetts has achieved in recent years.

In the past, there have been widespread misconceptions concerning the Massachusetts tax program. The complicated method of computation, now eliminated under the new program, made it appear that taxes were high whereas actual case studies reveal that total state and local taxes imposed on manufacturing firms in Massachusetts were comparatively low and the Bay State was, in reality, an excellent location for progressive industry.

Among the major tax advantages available to industry are the following;

1. Machinery used in manufacturing and inventories (finished products goods in process and supplies) are exempt from local property taxes.
2. A five (5) year tax exemption on investment in machinery and equipment having a useful life of eight (8) years or more and situated in Massachusetts.

This fact was recognized by many corporations which found, upon investigation, that it was good business to establish a plant in Massachusetts. Taxes were not only reasonable, they discovered, but Massachusetts was growing, its economy was becoming more diversified and its reputation for achievement in research was enhancing progress.

Although Massachusetts was the eighth wealthiest state in terms of per capita personal income in 1968, state taxes per capita as a percentage of per capita personal income, which evaluates taxes in relation to the average citizen's ability to bear them, are less in Massachusetts than in 37 other States.

Massachusetts does not have taxes disguised as fees. Massachusetts taxes are direct rather than hidden, simplified rather than complex, and reasonable with regard to a citizen's ability to pay.

Massachusetts State Taxes

Limited Sales & Use Tax
3% on all retail sales of tangible goods totaling over 18¢. Exempted items include food, fuel for heating, utilities and telephone, clothing and footwear, prescription medicines, publications for education and nonprofit organizations, livestock and poultry, animal foods, fertilizer and certain machinery. Also exempt because of separate excise taxes are fuels for motor vehicles and aircraft, restaurant meals, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

Business or Manufacturing Corporations
8.55% (Income Measures) and
$7.98 per $1000 (Property Measure).
$100 Minimum

Domestic and Foreign Corporation engaged exclusively in interstate commerce and not subject to the Corporation Excise Tax
4.56% of net income allocated to Massachusetts

Commercial Banks, Banking Associations, Trust Companies
11.4% (net income)

Savings & Cooperative Banks
Savings & Loan Associations
1% and 1/20th of 1% of deposits plus 14% surtax added to base tax.

Life Insurance Companies and Insurance Departments of Savings Banks & Casualty Companies
2.28% of gross premiums

Fire & Marine Insurance Companies
5.7% (on allocated profits)

Real Estate Transfer
$1.14 for 1st $100 to $500 of selling price
$1.14 for each additional $500 or fraction thereof

Inheritance
1.8% to 19.3% plus 14% surtax added to base tax.
Based upon classes of beneficiaries determined by relationship to the deceased

Personal Income
Exemption of $2000 for single persons; $2600 for married persons; $600 for each dependent, and an additional $600 for any taxpayer age 65 or over.
Also a $2000 exemption for combat zone servicemen.
4% on Employment or Business
8% on Gains from Sales of Intangibles
8% on Interest and Dividends
2% on Annuities

Room Occupancy
5.7% of total amount of rent for each occupancy

Meal Tax
5.7% based on taxable charge of $1.00 or more

Alcoholic Beverages and Alcohol Excise
Malt beverages, $2.736 per barrel (31 gals.); Cider 0.0228 per wine gallon; Still wine (including vermouth), 0.456 per wine gallon; Sparkling Wines and Champagne 0.57 per wine gallon; All alcoholic beverages containing 24% or less alcohol 0.912 per wine gallon; beverages containing between 24% and 50% of alcohol $3.363 per wine gallon; beverages containing more than 50% of alcohol $3.363 per proof gallon. Alcohol in one wine gallon or less container $2.95 per proof gallon.

Alcoholic Beverages Receipt
½ of 1% of gross receipts of alcoholic beverage sales

Cigarettes
12¢ per 20 package

Gasoline
6½¢ per gallon

Employment Security Contribution
8 schedules with rates ranging from 0.5 to 4.1.
(Present schedule is B – 0.7 to 3.5%)
On first $3600 wages of covered worker.

Public Utilities
5.7% (net income and allocated net income of intrastate companies)

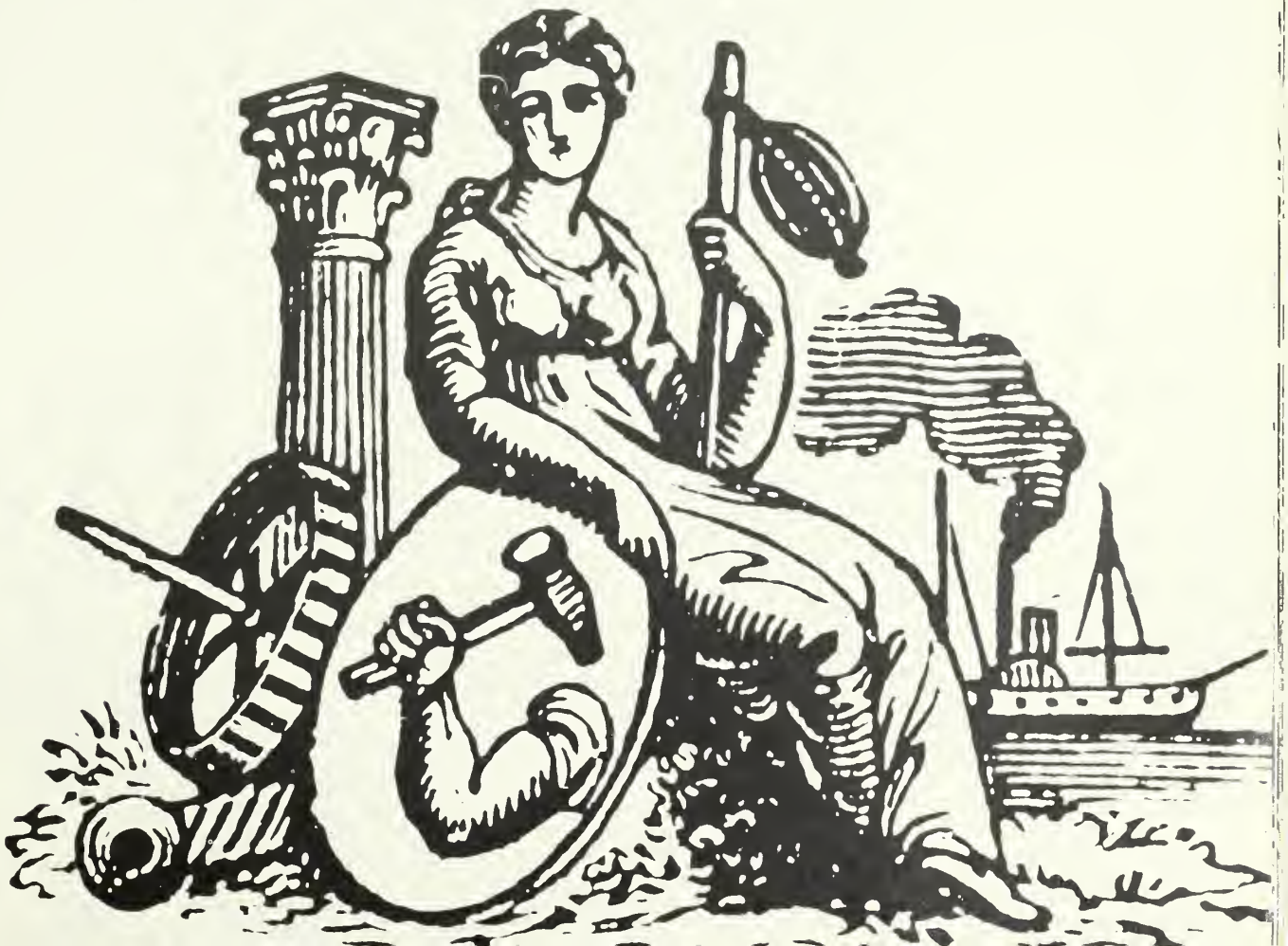
Local Property Taxes

General Property
The local tax rate is determined by each municipality and approved by the State Tax Commission. Increasingly, assessment is based on full and fair cash value (with the tax rate adjusted proportionately).

In some few municipalities, the assessment ratio is still determined, independently, by local assessors.

Motor Vehicle Excise
$66. per $1,000 of value. Starts with 90% of mfgs. list price 1st year, 70% in 2nd year, 50% in 3rd year, 30% in 4th year, 10% in 5th year and all subsequent years.

TAXES



The variety of research and development activities in the Bay State is a testimony to Massachusetts' leadership in today's modern, complex world. The application of scientific research, in the development of resources and the resolution of industrial problems, has played an increasingly important role in the state's economic diversity and growth.

Industrial research laboratories, in themselves a story of progress, now employ over 31,000 scientists, engineers and technicians in 931 facilities in Massachusetts. These facilities are concentrated primarily in the major educational and industrial centers throughout the state.

With such advantages, dramatic advances and highly productive technical innovations throughout the years have been a common phenomenon in Massachusetts: recording temperatures in the Gemini shield in excess of 5000°F; forcing molten bubbles into a die to produce a wide range of hollow products; measuring and defining sound in a multitude of air, land and sea objects as a component of a complex surveillance system; and highly productive explorations in the world of optics. Such projects have resulted in substantial economic and technical benefits both for Massachusetts and the nation.

Massachusetts is also the home of one of the world's oldest, largest and most diversified contract research and management consulting companies.

Arthur D. Little Company, with services ranging from basic and applied research in the physical and biological sciences, to the formulation and implementation of economic development programs, has long been a trademark of Massachusetts' technical ingenuity and developmental skills. RCA's Marlboro facility is credited with the development of critical cores for the computer industry. And Tyco of Waltham is developing fuel cells and high energy batteries – essential for extended Apollo flights. Other major firms engaged in research efforts to produce new devices, techniques and materials for industry are: the Raytheon Company (in eight cities); General Electric (in Pittsfield, Lynn and other locales); Avco (in Everett, Wilmington and Lowell); and Sperry Rand (in Sudbury).

The scientific and technical excellence of the area's people and schools are chiefly responsible for the achievements in research and development for which the Bay State is noted. Research and development is perhaps the largest single industry in the Boston-Cambridge area – which also boasts the greatest concentration of educational facilities to be found anywhere in the world.

The fascinating and rapidly growing field of electronic data processing ranks high on the list of Massachusetts contributions to business, science and engineering. From the evolution of the computer, to the first automatic digital device completed at Harvard University in 1944, to the complex electronic marvels of today – Massachusetts has played a key role in the development of this industry. Such pioneering efforts in this field have lured many leading data processing firms to the Bay State.

Honeywell, with headquarters in Wellesley and plants throughout the state, has become one of the world's leading computer manufacturers. Computron of Waltham, Analex of Boston, Itek of Lexington, and Digital Equipment Corporation, with offices in Maynard and Westfield, are among the other leading manufacturers of computer accessories who can provide automated techniques for every task – from baking a cake to guiding an Apollo missile.

There are few areas of technological inquiry not covered by Massachusetts' vast research and development complex. The world of ocean science, now the subject of intensive study, has long been an active and ever-expanding pursuit in Massachusetts.

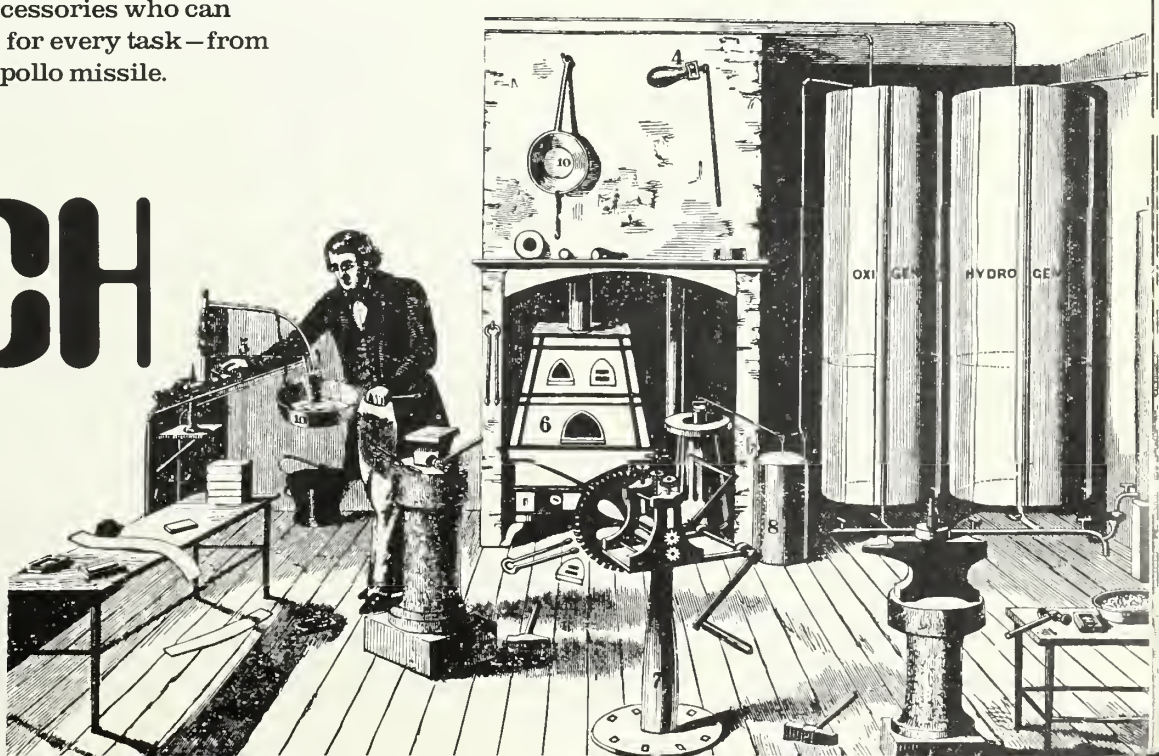
Woods Hole, a tiny community on the southern shore of Cape Cod, has an unparalleled concentration of marine research facilities, which, since 1883, have been exploring the enchanting complexities of undersea life. Scientists from every corner of the globe gather at this famous center to engage in research, instruction and discussions. The renowned Marine Biological Laboratory is the site of continuous scientific activity, and comprises an important portion of the Woods Hole Oceanographic complex. The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution was founded in 1930 at the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences.

As a result of the development of this noted complex, an impressive ocean-oriented industry has become firmly established in Massachusetts.

More than 75 companies in the Bay State are engaged directly in the manufacture, research or development of oceanographic products and services. Oceanography holds great promise as a source of supply for many of man's future needs – and represents still another field which reflects the innovative and creative environment that Massachusetts offers to the technical and scientific community.

Massachusetts continues to set a rapid pace in the area of research and development. New challenges are recognized – and met – every day. And more and more progressive firms are realizing every day the unparalleled opportunity that exists for them in Massachusetts.

SEARCH



Massachusetts assumes a prominent position as a pioneer and leader in the field of education. Its contributions to learning and social advancement rival those of any state in the nation.

This proud tradition had its origins in 1634, when Boston Latin, the nation's first public school, opened its doors. Since then, Massachusetts has compiled a record of scholastic achievements that have played a major role in shaping America. Today, the colleges and universities of the Commonwealth continue to be a source of productive citizens for the nation as well as the world. Scholars flock by the thousands to the Bay State to realize their educational ambitions on the undergraduate levels.

In the greater Boston area alone, seven of the state's major universities enroll nearly 100,000 students each autumn. Of these, 1 out of 20 is a foreign student. These seven institutions grant over 10% of the nation's Master and Doctor Degrees each year. Massachusetts has always played a major role as a talent pool for civilian and government employees at every level.

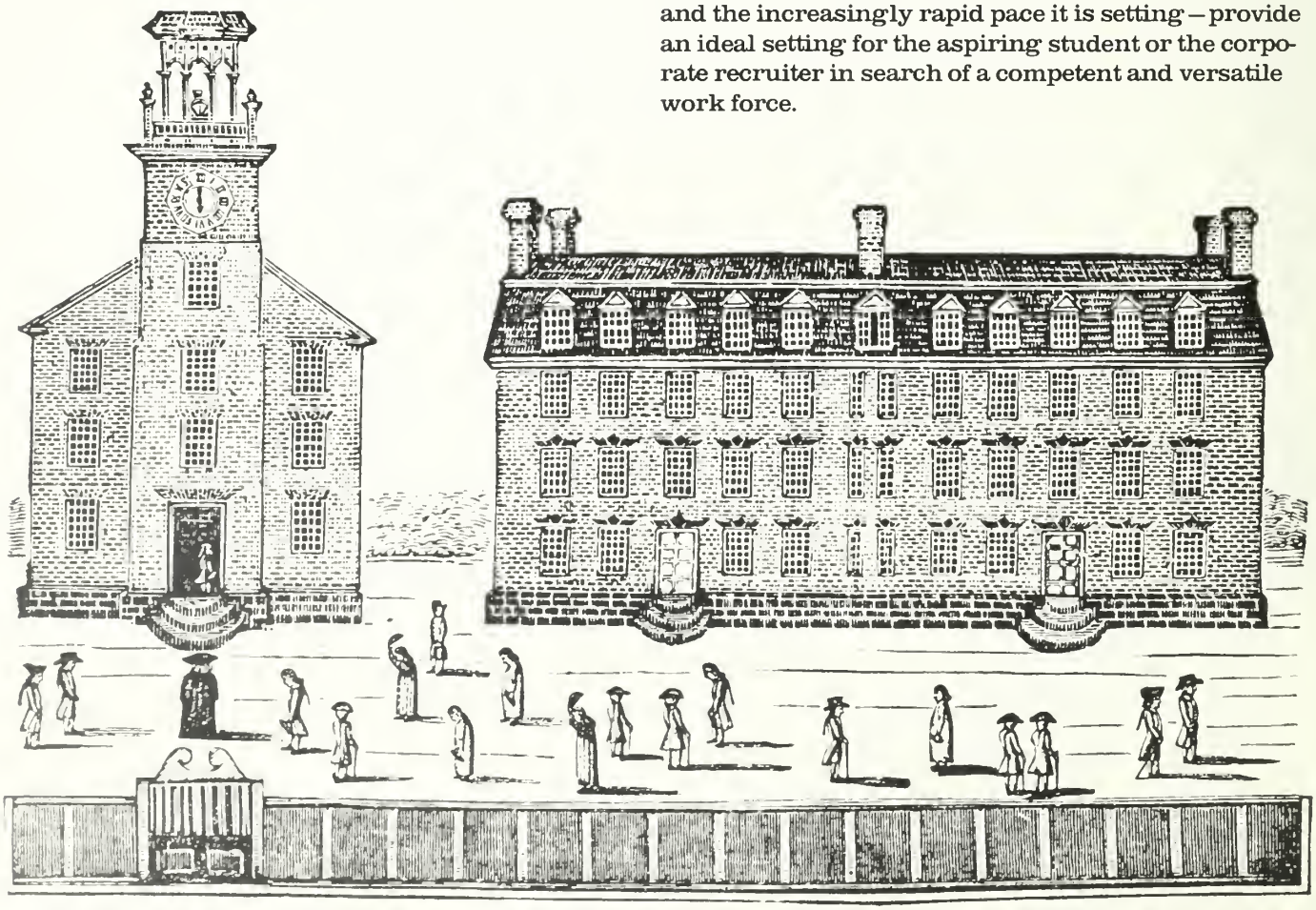
Its wealth of scientific, managerial and research talent has contributed immeasurably to our national efforts, from the World War I era right up to our present day space ventures.

This valuable human resource has been beneficial to the economic and social structure of Massachusetts, too. The multitude of excellent law schools, graduate schools and medical schools and hospitals has contributed to the state's unusually high percentage of professional people. This means better community facilities for all of the state's citizens.

On the undergraduate level, the state's facilities are equally as impressive. Besides the major universities in the greater Boston area, there are numerous smaller schools, junior colleges, and dozens of secretarial and accounting schools in the vicinity. Massachusetts' vast educational complex is by no means confined to the Boston area; the regions beyond the metropolis have their share of institutions of higher learning. Mount Holyoke (the first college for women in the U.S.) is typical of the type of high quality schools found throughout the state. Whether for men or women—whether in pursuit of science, the arts, business, medicine or law—Massachusetts is unequalled in the quality and quantity of its educational and research facilities. In all, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has listed 54 accredited senior colleges and universities in the state. Including junior colleges, there are some 124 institutions of higher learning. Small wonder why Massachusetts can point with pride to its people as one of its major resources!

The primary and secondary school systems in Massachusetts are also among the finest in the country. Private secondary institutions form a proud part of the scholastic heritage of the state. The public school systems rank with the very finest, including several that have set standards for school systems across the nation. In addition, a state-wide system of highly productive vocational schools provide an excellent opportunity for students to learn a valuable trade, at the same time assuring the industrial community of a plentiful source of trained personnel.

Massachusetts' head start in the field of education—and the increasingly rapid pace it is setting—provide an ideal setting for the aspiring student or the corporate recruiter in search of a competent and versatile work force.



Institutions of Higher Learning

Massachusetts has 124 accepted institutions of higher learning. Listed alphabetically in order of degree offered they are:

Program leading to a Doctorate

Boston College	Chestnut Hill 02167
Boston University	Boston 02215
Brandeis University	Waltham 02154
Clark University	Worcester 01610
Harvard University	Cambridge 02138
Lowell Technological Institute	Lowell 01854
Mass. College of Pharmacy	Boston 02115
Mass. Institute of Technology	Cambridge 02139
Northeastern University	Boston 02115
Northeastern University-Burlington Campus	Burlington 01803
St. Stephens College	Dover 02030
Smith College	Northampton 01060
Springfield College	Springfield 01109
Tufts University	Medford 02155
University of Mass.	Amherst 01002
University of Mass. Boston	Boston 02116
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester 01609
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	Shrewsbury 01545

Program leading to a Masters Degree

American International College	Springfield 01109
Amherst College	Amherst 01002
Andover Newton Theological School	Newton Centre 02159
Assumption College	Worcester 01609
Babson College	Babson Park 02157
Boston Conservatory of Music	Boston 02215
College of the Holy Cross	Worcester 01610
Emerson College	Boston 02116
Hebrew Teachers College	Brookline 02146
Lesley College	Cambridge 02138
Mount Holyoke College	So. Hadley 01075
New England Conservatory of Music	Boston 02115
St. John's Seminary	Brighton 02135
School of the Museum of Fine Arts	Boston 02115
Simmons College	Boston 02115
Southeastern Mass. Technological Institute	No. Dartmouth 02747
State College at Boston	Boston 02115
State College at Bridgewater	Bridgewater 02324
State College at Fitchburg	Fitchburg 01420
State College at North Adams	North Adams 01247
State College at Salem	Salem 01970
State College at Westfield	Westfield 01085
State College at Worcester	Worcester 01602
Suffolk University	Boston 02114
Wellesley College	Wellesley 02181
Western New England College	Springfield 01119
Wheelock College	Boston 02215
Williams College	Williamstown 01267

Program leading to a Bachelors degree

Anna Maria College for Women	Paxton 01612
Atlantic Union College	So. Lancaster 01561
Bentley College of Accounting and Finance	Waltham 02154
Berklee School of Music	Boston 02215
Berkshire Christian College	Lenox 01240
Cardinal Cushing College	Brookline 02146
College of our Lady of the Elms	Chicopee 01013
College of St. Joseph	Framingham 01701
College of the Sacred Hearts	Fall River 02720
Curry College	Milton 02186
Eastern Nazarene College	Quincy 02170
Emmanuel College	Boston 02115
Episcopal Theological School	Cambridge 02138
Gordon College	Wenham 01984
Hampden College of Pharmacy	Willimansett 01013
Hampshire College	Amherst 01002
Hellenic College	Brookline 02146
La Salette College and Seminary	Ipswich 01938
Marist College and Seminary	Framingham Ctr 01701
Massachusetts College of Art	Boston 02215
Massachusetts College of Optometry	Boston 02116
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	Buzzards Bay 02532
Merrimack College	No. Andover 01845
Mount Alvernia College	Newton 02158
New England School of Law	Boston 02108
Newton College of the Sacred Heart	Newton 02159
Nichols College of Business Administration	Dudley 01570
Oblate College and Seminary	Natick 01760
Queen of Apostles College and Seminary	Dedham 02026
Radcliffe College	Cambridge 02138
Regina Coeli College	Fitchburg 01420
Regis College	Weston 02193
Regis College Framingham Campus	Framingham 01701
St. Columban's College and Seminary	Milton 02186
St. Hyacinth College and Seminary	Granby 01033
State College at Framingham	Framingham 01701
State College at Lowell	Lowell 01854
Stonehill College	No. Easton 02356
Wheaton College	Norton 02766

A two or three year program of College-level studies

Aquinas Junior College of Business	Milton 02186
Bay Path Junior College	Longmeadow 01106
Becker Junior College	Worcester 01609
Berkshire Community College	Pittsfield 01201
Bradford Junior College	Bradford 01830
Bristol Community College	Fall River 02722
Bryant Stratton Commercial School	Boston 02116
Burdett College	Boston 02116
Cambridge Junior College	Cambridge 02138
Cape Cod Community College	Hyannis 02601
Dean Junior College	Franklin 02038
Endicott Junior College	Beverly 01915
Fisher Junior College	Boston 02116
Forsyth School of Dental Hygienists	Boston 02115
Franklin Institute of Boston	Boston 02116
Garland Junior College	Boston 02115
Grahm Junior College	Boston 02215
Greenfield Community College	Greenfield 01301
Holyoke Community College	Holyoke 01040
Lasell Junior College	Auburndale 02166
Leicester Junior College	Leicester 01524
Massachusetts Bay Community College	Watertown 02172
Massasoit Community College	No. Abington 02351
Mount Ida Junior College	Newton Centre 02159
Mount Wachusett Community College	Gardner 01440
Newton Junior College	Newton 02158
North Shore Community College	Beverly 01915
Northampton Commercial College	Northampton 01061
Northern Essex Community College	Haverhill 01832
Perry Normal School, Inc.	Boston 02116
Pine Manor Junior College	Chestnut Hill 02167
Quincy Junior College	Quincy 02169
Quinsigamond Community College	Worcester 01605
Springfield Technical Community College	Springfield 01109
Stevens Business College	Fitchburg 01420
Wentworth Institute	Boston 02115
Worcester Industrial Technical Institute	Worcester 01605
Worcester Junior College	Worcester 01608

Degrees granted by cooperating universities

Swain School of Design	New Bedford 02740
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	Woods Hole 02540

EDUCATION

Massachusetts boasts a quality living environment that parallels its industrial stability—combining a warm social atmosphere and a variable climate with comfortable housing conditions and availability of essential goods and services. Cultural attractions and recreational facilities—on a year-round basis—are many and diverse in the Bay State, and cater to virtually every form of leisure-time activity for the resident as well as the visitor.

The summer months beckon the young, the old, the sailor and the ocean bather alike, to a magnificent 2000 mile seacoast with acres of unspoiled beaches. Vacationers can take their choice: from storied Cape Cod, with its quaint resorts and popular beaches—to the rocky coast of Rockport, with its renowned Art Colony, delightful seafood restaurants and famed fishing grounds—to scenic central Massachusetts and the Berkshire Hills, abounding with 25,000 acres of water for fishing and sailing. Seeking a more relaxed atmosphere, many venture to remote areas: the storybook island of Martha's Vineyard; the quietude of hospitable Nantucket Island; or the stately seaport town of New Bedford, somewhat removed from the hectic pace of everyday life with its quiet waters and its famed Whaling Museum. Music lovers are attracted each summer to the concerts at Tanglewood's Music Shed and the Charles River Esplanade, while theatre fans witness summer productions at the Provincetown Playhouse on Cape Cod.

The change of seasons heralds many other recreational activities in Massachusetts.

The winter months provide a full season of snow—and the facilities for all the appropriate activities. Each year, top resorts welcome anxious skiers—novice and pro—to snowy slopes and cozy inns. (In addition, many of New England's other top ski areas are only a short drive from Massachusetts.) The recent popularity in "snowmobiles" has witnessed the opening of many snowmobile trails—with equipment available on a rental basis. Skating and tobogganing are as popular as ever in Massachusetts—and municipal areas or nearby residential ponds and hills provide adequate facilities for each community.

For those who have had their share of chills and spills, there are stimulating indoor activities, too. The Boston Symphony Orchestra performs regularly during the winter season. In the city of Boston, theatre goers can preview a selection of pre-Broadway plays. And for sports fans, the area comes alive with a full schedule of hockey and basketball—on the college and professional levels.

With such a flurry of activity, a sense of fulfillment is generated—and yet the full panorama of Massachusetts has only begun to unfold.

With spring, a whole new world awakens. The Public Garden in the center of Boston blossoms into full flowered beauty, as the timeless swan boats glide by—interrupted only by the crack of a baseball bat, as another season begins. The ritual of scenic drives through the beautiful Massachusetts countryside begins. The incomparable Boston Pops perform memorable concerts under the leadership of Arthur Fiedler. The state's many courses lure the avid golfer from his busy business schedule.

Spring is the perfect time, too, to discover the historic sites and landmarks of Massachusetts: bustling Boston Common, Concord, Lexington and the Freedom Trail (awakening memories of Paul Revere and the Boston Tea Party), Old North Church, Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, Old Ironsides, the legendary and adventurous Mohawk Trail, picturesque Beacon Hill, Old Sturbridge Village, serene Walden Pond, the State House, the Old Granary Burying Ground, Harvard Square. And the list goes on—one page of history after another—reflecting our humble beginnings and our proudest moments.

Autumn brings with it a peaceful setting and an inspiring display of color. The magnificent Berkshire Hills, once alive with chairlifts and skiers, now rest serenely amidst quiet valleys and wooded lakeside campsites—much to the delight of the hunter. The state's thousands of acres of parks and picnic areas lure nature lovers and rugged woodsmen in all parts of the Commonwealth. Throughout the state, travelers are treated to a festival of foliage and an abundant harvest of field and orchard. Quaint country fairs and the roar of crowds of sporting events mark a pleasant contrast in activities.

And the crisp autumn air serves as an invitation to explore the state's numerous museums and galleries. Libraries and museums span the ages as well as a variety of tastes. Some 150 major libraries and 175 museums and designated historic sites are scattered throughout Massachusetts. And many of these cultural attractions are conveniently located in and around the Boston area.

Massachusetts is indeed a four season festival—each season with its own distinct flavor. (Which may account for the superb restaurants and dining areas that Massachusetts is so famous for.) There is, indeed, something for everybody in Massachusetts—for the young, the old, the participant, the spectator. And with an area that stretches only 100 miles north to south, and 200 miles east to west, no attraction is more than an hour or two away by automobile.

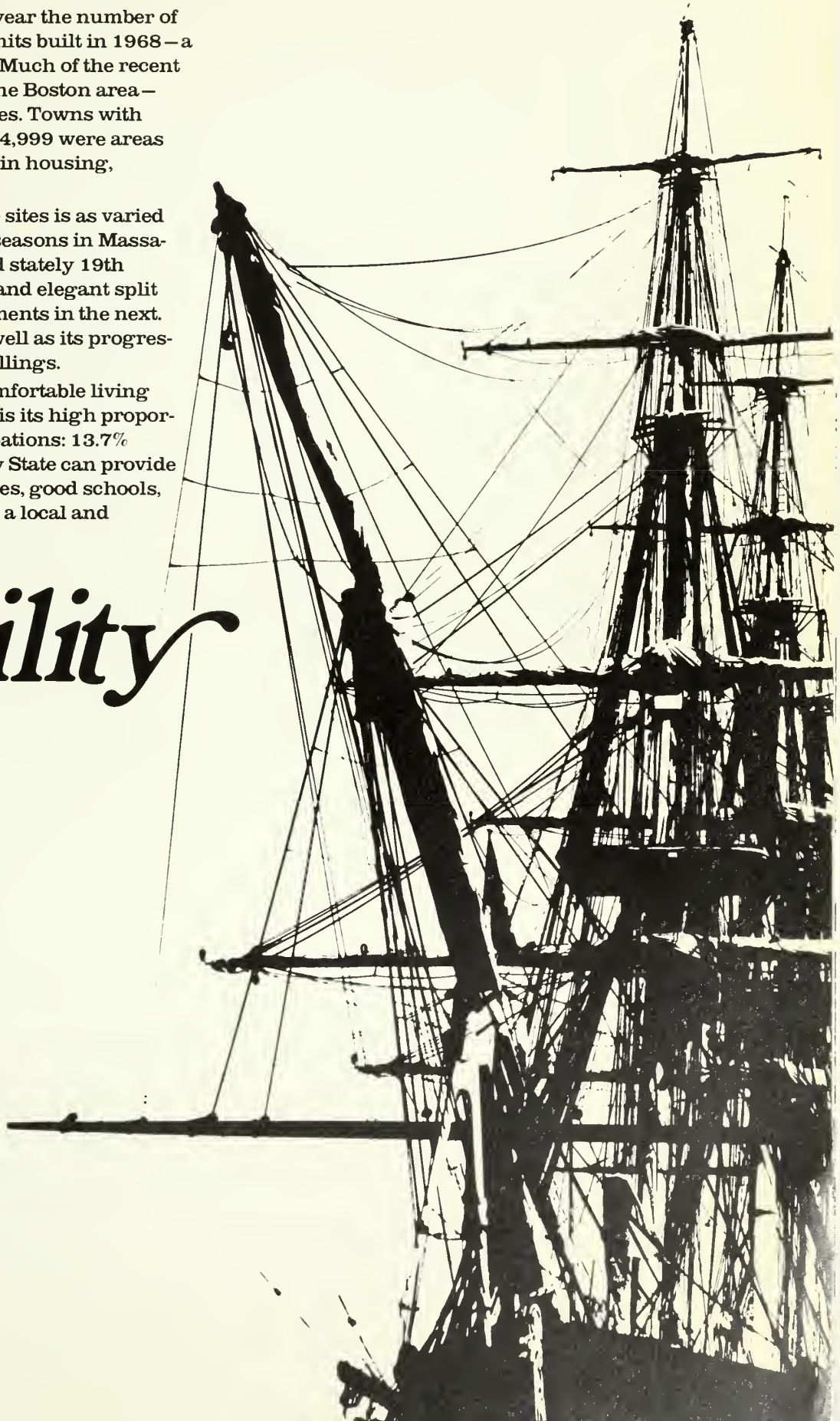
And there are practical aspects to recommend the living environments in Massachusetts, too.

Housing in Massachusetts has kept pace with the growing population and the flourishing economic activity in the state. Between 1958 and 1968, approximately 308,851 units of family accommodations were built in Massachusetts. Each year the number of new units increases, with 35,836 units built in 1968—a 17% increase over the 1967 figure. Much of the recent building has been done outside of the Boston area—in nearby surrounding communities. Towns with populations of between 2,500 and 24,999 were areas that witnessed the heaviest growth in housing, according to 1966 trends.

The variety of architecture in home sites is as varied and tastefully arranged as are the seasons in Massachusetts. It is not uncommon to find stately 19th Century homes in one community and elegant split levels and modern high-rise apartments in the next. Massachusetts' proud heritage as well as its progressive attitude are reflected in its dwellings.

A major factor contributing to a comfortable living status for Massachusetts residents is its high proportion of people in professional occupations: 13.7% (2nd in the U.S.). The result: the Bay State can provide excellent medical and health services, good schools, and adequate religious facilities on a local and statewide level.

Livability



ADDENDUM

The foregoing represents an accurate account of the present status of Massachusetts as an industrial state. Additional information pertaining to any other aspect of the State is available on request.

In addition, the Massachusetts Department of Commerce, through its Division of Economic Development, stands ready to assist in-state industries and prospective firms in their developmental efforts. To implement any such plans, Massachusetts maintains a highly professional field force, providing close liaison between industry and the municipalities and public and private development agencies throughout the Commonwealth.

A number of informative brochures are published by the Division. These brochures deal with a variety of subject matter, ranging from available building sites and business space, to oceanography.

Sources of Industrial Financing In Massachusetts

Industrial development financing is available in Massachusetts through a combination of public, quasi-public and private sources.

A. **Public Sources**

1. The Industrial Revenue Bond Act (Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1967) became effective December 6, 1967. The general purpose of the act is to provide financing for industrial development projects that would alleviate unemployment or the threat thereof, secure against future unemployment and lack of business opportunity, attract new industry or substantially expand existing industry. Under this program, any municipality or a combination of two or more municipalities, acting jointly, may create an Industrial Development Financial Authority. Such an authority may issue revenue bonds to finance the acquisition or construction of new industrial development projects including land, building, machinery and equipment, or the expansion of existing facilities.

   Contact: Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts — Phone: (617) 727-3208.

2. Small Business Administration (SBA), an agency of the Federal Government, makes a wide variety of loans, with maturities ranging up to ten years, to small businesses that are unable to obtain adequate financing from banks. A small business is defined as one that is "independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field."

   SBA loans are secured by fixed and other assets and carry varying interest rates depending on the type of program. Several other types of loans are also available.

   Contact: Small Business Administration, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, Massachusetts — Phone: (617) 223-3201.

3. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-136) provides long-term, low interest loans of not more than 65% of the cost of land, buildings, machinery and equipment to industrial and commercial enterprises seeking to establish or expand operations in areas designated by EDA as eligible to receive financial assistance. The present interest rate is 5¾% and said rate is determined by the Cost of Government borrowing. EDA requires that at least 15% of the total eligible cost shall be supplied as equity capital or as a subordinated loan with at least ⅓ of the 15% to be supplied by a state, area or community organization. Applicants are encouraged to borrow as much as possible from private lending institutions, which loans shall be repaid before any federal or local loans. EDA may also guarantee loans for working capital not to exceed 90% of the unpaid balance of funds made available by the lender to the EDA borrower.

   Contact: Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts — Phone: (617) 727-3214.

B. **Quasi-Public Sources**

1. Massachusetts Business Development Corporation (MBDC), while privately managed and financed, is operated for a public purpose — the development and strengthening of business and industry in the Commonwealth. MBDC provides supplementary financing to concerns which are unable to obtain all the funds that they need from conventional private lenders. Free from many of the restrictions that affect bank lending, MBDC can and does take junior security positions on real estate, leases, equipment and other assets, and may make loans having maturities ranging up to any period of time that is prudent and necessary. Its loan rates vary, based on its present cost of money, but are reasonable. The company is flexible in its approach, and is able to provide a wide variety of financing arrangements to meet the needs of borrowers.

   Contact: Massachusetts Business Development Corporation, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Phone: (617) 482-0540.

2. Local Industrial Development Corporations and Foundations, have been established in a number of cities and towns for the purpose of providing, on reasonable terms, financial assistance to industries desirous of expanding and/or relocating their operations. These organizations, in most cases non-profit in nature, are also privately managed and financed and operated for the public benefit. Capital is primarily raised through local subscription and is used to promote, stimulate, develop and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the community.

   Contact: Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts — Phone: (617) 727-3206.

C. **Private Sources**

1. Numerous commercial banks, savings banks and insurance companies make a wide variety of loans, both secured and unsecured, ranging in size up to very substantial amounts.

Planning

Much of the success and growth of modern commercial enterprise rests largely on systematic advance planning. The function of planning, however, is not limited to successful private corporations. Massachusetts has played an increasingly important role in such planning. To date, 298 local governments in Massachusetts have established planning boards, an indication of the progressive attitude of the State's citizens toward the future of their communities.

These local planning boards serve 85% of the Commonwealth's 351 cities and towns and approximately 98% of its population. Since 1957, with federal assistance, 200 communities have employed professional planners to formulate comprehensive master plans to guide their growth.

Also noteworthy is the existence of nine regional planning agencies, many of which are now making transportation studies and regional comprehensive plans in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

To the firm contemplating a manufacturing plant or research complex, the state's network of local, regional and state planning agencies can provide essential background information and assistance for sound development.

A long-range public plan for both local and area development can be of incalculable assistance to the industrialist by providing technical data on such diversified matters as population, land use, water supply, sewage disposal, commuting patterns and circulation.

This precise knowledge of the State's present and future environment can contribute much to the overall success of an industrial facility — a primary objective of these planning agencies.

Monographs

Monographs are available for each of the three hundred and fifty-one cities and towns in the COMMONWEALTH and the ten major metropolitan areas and fourteen counties.

These profiles present up-to-date statistical factual data on population, housing, economic base, employment and payrolls, municipal finance, public education, transportation planning, industrial development and utilities for each municipality or region.

Sample copies of the monographs are available upon request.

SOURCES

The facts contained herein were obtained from a number of sources including:

United States Census Bureau 1969 Est
Population – Manufacturers – Plants and Payrolls – Retail Trade

United States Treasury Dept.
Income – Deposits

United States Department of Commerce
Series P 25
Survey of Current Business Aug. 1967
Compendium of State Govt. Finances 1966

United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment and Earnings
Bulletin 1611

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities

Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

Massachusetts Department of Corporations and Taxation

Massachusetts Department of Commerce
Bureau Research & Statistics

Massachusetts Aeronautical Commission

Facts by N.E. Board of Higher Education

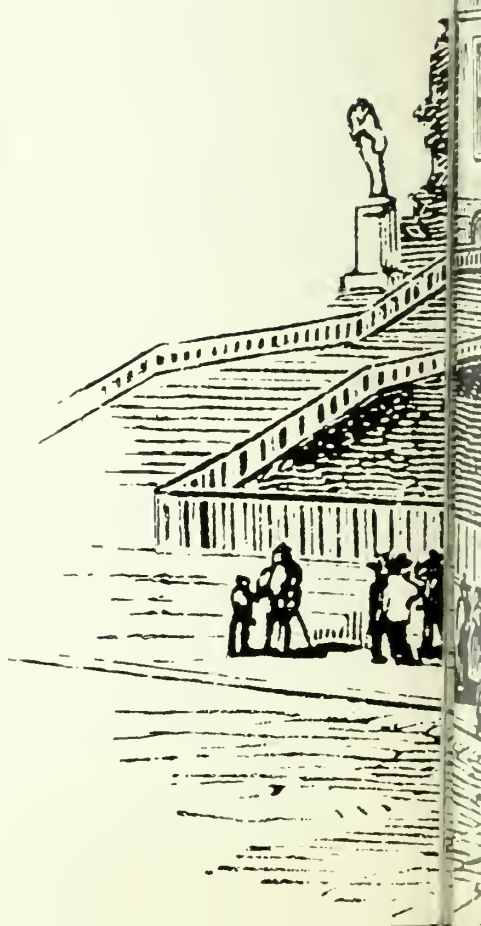
Education Directory Part 3 U.S. Dept. of H.E.W.

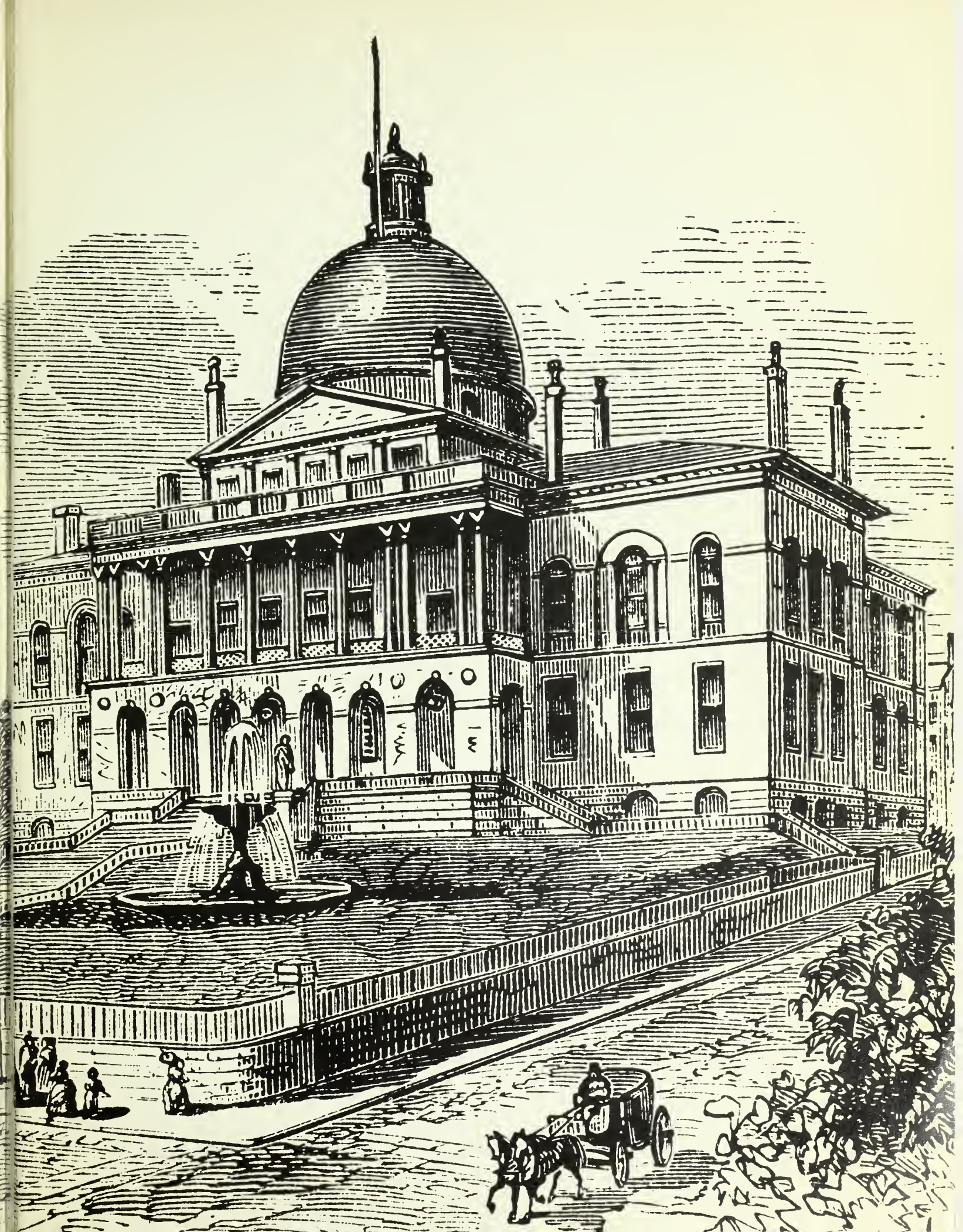
MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Commerce and Development

Francis W. Sargent, Governor
Carroll P. Sheehan, Commissioner
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Mass. 02202
Phone (617) 727-3206

Publication of this document approved by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent





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